Department of State


# Wilmington Journal.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

**Terms of Subscription.**

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8..... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1851.....NO. 6.


**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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| One square, | 1 insertion, | $ 50 |
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside of charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

## Professional and Business Cards.

**PORTRAIT PAINTING.**

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

**WM. E. HILL.**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

**EDWARD CANTWELL,**
**Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,**

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

**WILLIAM S. READ.**

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.
July 4th, 1851 43-1y

**WILLIAM A. GWYER.**

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 6. 1851 39-12m

**A. A. B. SOUTHALL,**

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. **GRADY & MONK,** J. M. MONK.

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

**MILES COSTIN,**

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

**GAUSE & BOWDEN,**
**COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,**
Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN C. BOWDEN.

THOS. F. GAUSE,

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants.

WM. C. HOWARD. **HOWARD & PEDEN,** WM. N. PEDEN.

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

**WEST & HEWLETT,**

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-1y

**MARTIN & CRONLY,**

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

**O. & G. HOLMES,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

**JOSEPH L. KEEN,**

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

**WILKINSON & ESLER,**

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

**C. MYERS,**

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

**J. M. ROBINSON,**

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

**BENJAMIN F. KEITH,**

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. 25-12m
Feb. 28th, 1851 S. DAVIS.

D. MCMILLAN. **McMILLAN & DAVIS,**

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

**D. L. BURBANK,**
*(Successor to Hatch & Burbank,)*

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

**DUGALD McMILLAN,**

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

**A. B. EVERIETT,**

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

**JESSUP & MOORE,**

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

HOWARD YARNALL. WILLIAM CORFIELD.

**ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.**

YARNALL & CORFIELD, Manufacturers of Absolute, Burning Fluid, Druggists' and Perfumers' Alcohol; Also, Burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil; Phosgene Gas and Camphine, or Pine Oil. The above articles always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail or otherwise will be strictly and promptly attended to at the Manufactory, 274 and 230 North Third Street, Philadelphia. 49-3m
August 15, 1851

**M. McINNIS,**

DEALER in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

## Millinery and Dress-Making.

**A CARD.**

MRS. SARAH H. KELLY takes this method of informing her town and country friends that she has just returned from New York, with a well selected stock of MILLINERY, consisting in part of SILK, and SATIN and STRAW HATS, of the latest styles. A splendid variety of Ribbons, French Flowers, Embroidery and Head Dresses, of the latest styles, already open for customers; at lowest prices. She is thankful to her friends for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, still at the old stand.

P. S.—A young girl wishing to learn the trade will find a situation by applying soon. October 7, 1851—1mw

**MRS. SHAW'S**

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of **Cloaks** and **Mantillas**, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

## General Notices.

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.**
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, September Term, 1851.

Hannah Moore and Wm. J. Moore vs. Daniel W. Mott and wife and others—Petition for sale of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dempsey Futch, and his wife Sarah Jane, and Thomas E. Moore, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, that the defendants—Dempsey Futch, and his wife Sarah Jane, and Thomas E. Moore, appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, demur or answer the petition filed in this case, or said petition shall be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Wilmington, September 8th, 1851.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k,
[4-6t] by DAN'L DICKSON, Deputy Cl'k.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Timothy W. Bludworth, at the September Term 1851 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New-Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said intestate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
D. S. SANDERS, Adm'r.
September 9th, 1851. 1-2m

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1851.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a certain negro named GEORGE AARON, has been confined in the Jail of New Hanover county for twelve months as a runaway slave, and that the requirements of our statute laws in such cases made and provided has been complied with. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 111, section 16.) It is therefore ordered by the Court that the Sheriff of New Hanover county expose at public sale, the said George Aaron, as a slave, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next.
OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Sept. 15, 1851 2-3mw

**THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.**

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful—the inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

**$25 REWARD.**

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber in Clinton, on the night of the 16th inst., a bay horse, about eight or nine years old, paces in harness, has a sore back No other marks remembered. Any person returning said horse to the subscriber in Clinton, or to M. McKinnon, in Fayetteville, will be liberally rewarded. Any information will be thankfully received.
MURDOCH FRAZIER.
september 30, 1851. 4-3w*

**Co-Partnership Notice.**

THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership under the style and firm of Brown & Anderson, for the purpose of carrying on the *Jewelry Business*, in the town of Wilmington. Their establishment will be continued at the old stand of the senior partner, (T. W. Brown,) on Market Street, near Front Street, where an extensive assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware may at all times be found.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
THOS. W. BROWN,
WM. S. ANDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1851.

T. W. Brown is desirous of winding up his old business, and will be pleased to see those indebted to him come forward at as early a day as possible, and settle.
Town papers copy. 7-4td-wtf

**PATENT LEATHER.**

J. & R. WARD, Newark, N. J., Manufacturers of every description of **Enamelled and Patent Leather.**—We having facilities for tanning and finishing on a more extended scale than any other establishment in the country, are prepared to fill orders promptly and furnish an article superior in quality to what can be purchased from any other factory.

Also, a general assortment of Enameled Cloth, Duck, Drills, &c. &c. 51-8t
Newark, Aug. 21, 1851

**$25 REWARD.**

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, on Sunday, 31st August, a negro man named IRELAND, about 28 or 30 years old;—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black, rather stout, bushy hair and beard, and he leans forward very much in walking. He had on an old suit of drab kersey when he went off. We purchased him from Mr. Owen Holmes about two years since. He formerly belonged to Samuel Anders, of Bladen county, and is doubtless lurking about his old neighborhood.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that we can get him.
ANDERSON & YOUNG.
Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1851 52-tf

**$25 REWARD.**

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d instant, his negro man Joe. Said negro is about 23 years of age, will weigh about 155 lbs., is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of light or rather yellow complexion, and good countenance—no particular mark. The above reward will be paid to any person who will confine him in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him again.
DANIEL HARPER.
Bear Swamp, Duplin co., Sept. 3, 1851 52-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

**REMOVAL.**

**Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.**

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found the **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

NOTICE. The subscriber is now receiving his Fall Stock of **Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes,** to which he respectfully invites the attention of all those wishing to purchase. My stock is large, embracing every variety, and will be sold at a small advance on the cost of manufacture. Country merchants supplied at New York wholesale prices.
C. MYERS, Hatter.
September 12, 1851.

CIGARS, Cigars.—Just received, a fine lot of extra Cigars, old enough to walk. For sale by
W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

WINDOW Glass.—Another supply of Cape May Window Glass, just received direct from the Factory. For sale at New York prices, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

IMPORTED and Domestic Segars, wholesale or retail, at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO. Something extra for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

**Drugs.**

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

**Chemicals.**

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

**Patent Medicines.**

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

**Paints, Oils, &c.**

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of
C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington. July 25. 1851

**BREAD without Yeast.** Just received from N. York: 5 boxes Babbitt's Effervescing Compound for making Bread, Buckwheat, and Tea Cakes; a very fine article. Try it! To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

**WASHING without Labor.** A few boxes of Babbitt's Soap Powder, a cheap and good article for making Soft Soap. Those that have used it pronounce it excellent. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

BURNING FLUID.—Always on hand, *warranted.* For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.—A fine lot of *pure* Linseed Oil, just received. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply direct from the Factory, recently ground. For sale cheap, by
W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.**

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

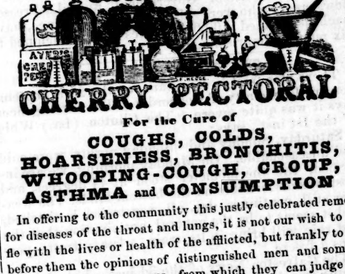
**Chemicals.**—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Anconitine, &c.

**Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass.**—White Lead, pure, extra and Nos. 1; Putty; Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 15, 12 by 18, 11 by 17; Madder; Indigo; Gall; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Logwood; Chrome Green and Yellow, dry and in oil; Linseed and Train Oils; Whale and Sperm Oils; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Badger Hair, Blenders; Varnish Brushes; Sable Artist Tools, &c.

**For Pastry.**—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex'ts Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

**Perfumery and Fancy Articles.**—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, and Hauel's Shaving Creams; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fun; Prepared Cold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hauel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Rose; Powder; Puff Boxes; Cachon Aromatise; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn Combs; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Bear and Macassar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder, &c.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
October 11th, 1850 5




For the Cure of

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION**

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

**From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.**

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipts of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.
BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

**From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.**

LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by you "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully, S. D. EMERSON.

☞ Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

☞ The following was one of the worst of cases, which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:—

CHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.
JAMES GODFREY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, and Druggists generally throughout the State.
September 5th, 1851 49-ow6m

## Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in October next, the following Tracts of Land, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1846, '47, '48 and '49, and costs of advertising.

| Acres. | By whom listed. | Years. | Am't. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Wolfscrape District.** | | |
| 253 | Austin Swinson, Sen., | 1848, '49 | $4 20 |
| 268 | Benanra Herring, | '47, " " | 11 34 |
| 268 | Luke Kornegay, | " " | 7 53 |
| 40 | Archelous Dail, | " " | 1 31 |
| 144 | Joshua Goodson, | " " | 1 92 |
| 113 | Frederick Outlaw, | " " | 3 76 |
| 185 | Do. do., for J. and N Whitfield, | " " | 8 73 |
| 32 | Adam Williams, | " " | 21 |
| 36 | Do. do. for Sarah Holmes | " " | 21 |
| | **Glisson's District.** | | |
| 93 | Owen T. Waters. | " " | 2 71 |
| | **Albertson's District.** | | 6 21 |
| 306 | Gabriel P. Cox, | " " | 2 20 |
| 200 | Andrew J. Hardy, | " " | 4 79 |
| 289 | William Hardy, | " " | 3 70 |
| 362 | William Outlaw, Jr., | " " | 2 72 |
| 56 | John Tindal. | | |
| | **Smith's District.** | | |
| 396 | Abraham Kornegay, | " " | 3 92 |
| | Do. do., 24 town lots in Sarecta, | " " | 2 19 |
| 100 | Elizabeth Rhodes, | " " | 3 95 |
| 60 | David Smith, | '47, " " | 7 08 |
| 147 | Samuel Samner. | " " | 1 69 |
| | **Limestone District.** | | |
| 455 | Needham Brown, | " " | 8 80 |
| 23 | Jacob Brown, | " " | 2 20 |
| 375 | Lot Johnson, | " " | 4 62 |
| 260 | John Brinson, | '46, " " | 10 12 |
| 543 | Fred. Edwards, | " " | 1 60 |
| 250 | Vicey Edwards, | " " | 1 11 |
| 373 | Wiley Thigpen, Agent, | " " | 84 |
| 450 | William Edwards, | " " | 1 70 |
| 124 | Hugh Hunter's children, | " " | 1 52 |
| 36 | Thomas Kenady, | " " | 3 45 |
| 23 | Wiley D. Southerland, | " " | 1 20 |
| 1,320 | Lincoln Shuffield, | " " | 21 43 |
| 243 | John B Shuffield, | " " | 53 |
| 567 | William W. Turner, | " " | 3 84 |
| 157 | Silvia Turner, | " " | 2 20 |
| 100 | Joseph Williams, | " " | 34 |
| 66 | Edward Williams. | " " | 2 45 |
| | **Cypress Creek.** | | |
| 339 | Thomas Horn, | " " | 1 16 |
| 100 | Benjamin Horn, | " " | 34 |
| 700 | Hosea G. Lanier, | " " | 4 26 |
| 450 | Milbry Lanier, | " " | 2 48 |
| 100 | Gibson Lanier, for children, | " " | 1 26 |
| 200 | Jacob Lanier's Estate, | " " | 55 |
| 148 | Nixon Pearce, | " " | 1 80 |
| 115 | Frederick Pickett, | " " | 39 |
| 192 | Isaac Rochell, | " " | 66 |
| 60 | Mitty Rainer, | " " | 34 |
| 250 | James Southerland. | " " | 1 94 |
| | **Island Creek.** | | |
| 50 | William E. Groves, | '47, " " | 4 00 |
| 50 | James Murray, | " " | 2 34 |
| 90 | Samuel Southerland, | " " | 1 45 |
| 135 | William Teachey, | " " | 6 00 |
| 467 | Isaac W. West. | " " | 5 97 |
| | **Rockfish District.** | | 11 66 |
| 1,000 | William Bland, | " " | 3 90 |
| 120 | Joseph J. Blanton, | " " | 2 11 |
| 457 | Ann Davis, | " " | 55 |
| 60 | Jesse Lee, | " " | 7 24 |
| 266 | Samuel Newton, | " " | 68 |
| 182 | Willoby Powell, | " " | 1 43 |
| 118 | William W. Rivenbark, | " " | 4 08 |
| 514 | Isaiah Roberson, | " " | |
| 20 | Wright Rivenbark. | | |
| | **Court House District.** | | 3 00 |
| 59 | David Strickland, | '46, " " | 5 51 |
| 120 | George E. Houston, Jr., | " " | 16 61 |
| 500 | Henry Moore, | " " | 3 78 |
| 35 | William Best, | " " | 3 73 |
| 188 | William Stokes, | | |

EDWARD E. HUSSEY,
Sheriff of Duplin county.
Kenansville, July 22, 1851 [Pr. adv., $39 37½] 46-3m

## Groceries, &c.

NEW Goods! Cheaper than Ever!—The subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which having been bought for cash, enables him to offer to his old customers and the public generally unsurpassed inducements to favor him with a call, as he is satisfied all that is necessary for those who wish to buy cheap goods is merely to call and see for themselves. His stock consists in part as follows:

**Groceries.**—25 bbls. Porto Rico, 20 bbls. coffee crushed, and 10 bbls. crushed sugar; 75 bags Rio, Laguyra, and Java coffee; 10 kegs Goshen butter; 10 bbls. and 30 boxes sugar; 30 boxes butter, and sods crackers; 50 boxes good cheese; 30 boxes tobacco, 5 boxes extra fine; 6 whole and 6 half bbls. snuff; 50,000 cigars, from $6 to $30 per M.; 100 bags shot; 10 kegs powder; 50 boxes soap; 25 do. candles; 20 do. starch; 15 do. candy; 75 bbls. rectified, and 10 do. old rye whiskey; 10 bbls. each of brandy, rum, and gin; 100 bbls. flour, fresh ground, (all qualities;) 25 half bbls. do. do.; 10 hhds. molasses; 10 bbls. clarified vinegar; pepper, pimento, ginger, alum, saltpotre, copperas, ink, indigo, etc.

**Provisions.**—30 bbls. mess pork; 10 hhds. western bacon; 5 bbls. and 6 kegs prime lard.

**Dry Goods.**—200 pieces calico; 10 do. satinet; 75 do. kerseys; 20 do. Kentucky jeans; 5 bales sheeting and shirting; 5 do. cotton oznaburgs; 250 pairs blankets; 5 bales cotton yarn; 20 pieces linseys; 20 pieces flannel; bed ticking; checks; Marlboro stripes; blue drills; denims; blue cotton; shawls; hdkfs.; hosiery, etc. etc.

**Hardware.**—Axes; spades; shoves; hoes; rim, stock and pad locks; trace chains; drawing knives; hatchets; saws, hand and cross cut; frying pans; curry combs; a full assortment of coopers tools; 100 kegs nails, etc.

**Shoes.**—2,000 pair thick brogans, for plantation use; 500 pair kip Brogans. Also, women and boys' shoes, all kinds.

Ploughs of all kinds, and castings for same. And many other articles too numerous to mention.
ZENO H. GREENE,
Wilmington, Oct. 2] North side Market-street.

STILL Coming, Fresh and Good. 40 bbls. sup. Genesee flour, new Wheat; 25 half bbls. extra do. do., (family use;) 10 boxes fresh Buckwheat, new; 10 bags do. do.; 15 bags Buck Shot; 40 reams large Wrapping Paper; 25 bags Shot; 10 quintals of large Codfish; 10 bbls. Irish do. small do. do.; 10 quintals of large Codfish; 1 bbl. new No. 1 Potatoes; 50 bags Salt, for table use; 1 bbl. new No. 1 Mackerel, at retail; low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FALL Trade. The prospects of our Fall Trade have induced us to purchase a large and well selected Stock; of which we have the pleasure of offering to Country Merchants and the public generally. Our stock consists in part of Confectionary; Foreign and Domestic Fruits; Nuts; Pickles; Preserves; Tobacco; Snuff; Segars, say 150,000, embracing all the most celebrated brands; Matches; Baskets; Carpet Bags; Satchells; Whips; Perfumery; Fancy Soaps; Germans and French Toys; Fancy Articles; and many articles which would be tedious to mention, which have been selected by us at best prices—cash prices, and will be sold accordingly, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

HAVE Arrived per Schr. Alaric:—10 kegs extra Goshen Butter; 200 do. best Dried Beef; 25 best do. Beef Tongues; ½ bbl. pickled do. do.; 15 boxes Extra English Cheese, (small;) 1 doz. Pine Apple do. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
THOS. C. CRAFT.
Oct. 10, 1851.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—
40 bbls superfine Flour;
30 " " " ALSO.
20 Smoked Tongues;
250 lbs. " Beef;
50 " Balogna Sausages;
3 bbls. Fulton Market Beef;
50 bags Rio and Laguayra Coffee;
20 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar;
10 " Clarified "
Are now in store, and will be sold low, for the Money.
Oct 3, 1851 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

FOR SALE BY GAUSE & BOWDEN.
Porto Rico Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Muscovado " "
Rio and Laguayra Coffee;
Java Coffee, in bags of

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1851.


### Summary of the Week.

Cervantes to the contrary notwithstanding, we insist upon it that Don Quixote is still living in Spain and controlling the ideas of that people. They actually threaten to make war upon the United States and whip her into submission. Certainly a modest proposition, and one to which the United States can have very little objection; and that little has only reference to the submission part of it, which must come from the other side of the house. However, in a conflict between Spain and the United States, the ends of war would be fully answered. *Somebody* would be most confoundedly whipped. It would also solve the Filibustero controversy at once, and give us Cuba and Porto Rico, together with any other Spanish possessions in the West Indies we might be able to hunt up or care to take. The article which we publish from the London Leader, gives some amusing extracts on this subject from the *Heraldo* of Madrid, the Spanish official journal. Don Quixote forever, say we. The Dons are some.

We have talked with gentlemen who resided in South Carolina during the days of nullification, and who reside there still, and they assure us that in many of the Districts the excitement is much more intense now than it was then. In Marion District it has assumed more the character of a personal feud than a political contest; and this state of things may in some measure be attributed to the fact that the real main issue is already decided, for we may rest fully assured that whether the returns show a small majority for or against the seperate secession candidates, the result will be the same. The important and decisive step of secession will not be taken without a more perfect union among the people of that State. Indeed, it has been admitted on all hands, even by those who go as far as Mr. Rhett himself, that without a uniformity of sentiment closely approximating to unanimity, secession would be impossible. Circumstances have shown that such unanimity does not exist, and hence our remark that the main issue is already decided, and was so before the election came off.

("To be weak is miserable," says the devil—in Milton's Paradise Lost—and we perfectly agree with the devil aforesaid, especially in regard to weakness in the region of the pocket, of which we can speak feelingly. As for the head, that is a matter of minor consideration, unless when combined with the other more dangerous form of the disease, when it may tend to aggravate the symptoms. The last heart we have seen or heard of was that of a sheep, or some other quadrupedal gentleman, which heart was for sale in the market house. Not having eaten any of it we cannot say whether the defunct devourer of grass was *tender* hearted or not.)

N. B. We have put the paragraph immediately preceding in parenthesis, to show that it has no necessary connexion with the news of the week, and may be passed over without losing the thread of the discourse. It is simply a little bit of sentiment which we have indulged in on our own hook. We wax romantic at times, and it must come out.

Some French novelist commences one of his tales, in "the gloomy month of November when Englishmen hang and drown themselves," and the Frenchman was half right, for if they don't, they certainly ought to. There is a sort of weather which is perfectly suicidal, and if it does not quite justify the act, certainly makes it venial. Every body has heard the story of the Scotch balie, who on being informed that a brother balie had committed suicide, gravely enquired, "wha on?" The present blowing and blustering weather makes us feel inclined to commit suicide after the balie's notion, if we only knew "wha on." If we had a chance, we would like to kill time in some more pleasant manner than seated in this leather bottomed arm chair, writing something very like nonsense, cribbed, the chair not the nonsense, from our neighbor, H. L. Holmes, Esq., but we belong to the press-gang and must fulfil our destiny. If we could get Alladin's lamp what a pretty little haul we would make. We used to believe that story, and we guess our readers did too. We all *know* better now, but none of us *feel* half so well. Day by day from our childhood up some illusion of hope vanishes, some dream of the imagination fades away, until the last cold lesson of experience comes in the shape of death, and lays us in the silent and forgotten tomb, where all that had made life valuable had preceded us.

We have to record another signal conversion from secession to *Union* principles. Badger of the "Hornet's Nest" hath perpetrated matrimony—he has entered into the United State of wedlock. May he be happy and his union prove as fruitful as that of the old thirteen. Badger is a Benedict—a sober married man. So mote it be.

The panic pressure in the money market at the North is about over. It had no real cause, but even for the short time it lasted, the injury was very great. The foreign trade of the country this year has been enormous—the imports and exports have each exceeded $200,000,000. We include California gold among the exports, since gold is as legitimately the crop of California, as cotton is of South Carolina. If, in connection with this, we take the immense carrying trade of the United States, which is greater than even Great Britain, we will be enabled to form some estimate of how rapidly this country is advancing to the position of the first commercial nation of the world.

The news from Pennsylvania and South Carolina is satisfactory in the highest degree. South Carolina will not weaken the cause of the South by severing her destinies from those of her sister States; nor will Pennsylvania tolerate such an abolitionist scoundrel and demagogue as Johnston. We thought that we knew the people of Pennsylvania, and we were not deceived. East of that we cannot speak, at least not farther than New Jersey—that State we know to be sound. Immediate or separate secession is as dead as a door nail in South Carolina. Johnstonism and Sewardism are perfectly snowed under in Pennsylvania. All right so far.

We publish a communication of some length from our friend and correspondent, "A. O. G.," of Duplin. Unavoidable circumstances prevented its appearance sooner; but as, from the nature of the subject, its interest is none the less upon this account, we hope that the author will excuse the delay.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Dallas, to a gentleman in Texas. The name of the author will secure for it a perusal, though we think it deficient in Mr. D.'s usual ability.

EFFECT OF THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The Post Office at Sill's Creek, in this county, has been discontinued, because the Postmaster at that place would not keep it any longer for its income, which, under the new law, amounted to almost nothing at all.

We would say to our friends that they can still have their papers thrown out at Sill's Creek, if they will let us know to whom we shall direct them.

INCREASED RECEIPTS OF THE W. & R. R. R. COMPANY.—We learn from a reliable source, that the receipts of this Road for the year ending 1st October, 1851, have exceeded those of last year by $37,222 74. This increase of receipts has been derived from the actual income of the road, viz: way and through travel, steamboat and railroad freight.

### Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The Directors of this company met at Marion Courthouse on the 8th inst. The Directory expressed their entire satisfaction with the management of the President in the sale of the bonds of the company. It was agreed to accept the proposition of the State of North Carolina, to subscribe 2000 shares of the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, for stock in the Manchester company. Contracts were made for all the iron of the road, payable in the bonds of the company; also for eight locomotives on the same terms. Five miles of the Railroad are laid with iron, and it is calculated that eleven miles will be laid by the 1st of November. A locomotive, freight car and passenger car are now on the road. The iron will be received and laid on this end of the road by the 1st of March next. Steam Pile drivers have been ordered, for operations on Eagles' Island and other parts of the road. From what we learn, we are confident that the affairs of this road are exceedingly well managed by all concerned, and every thing is in "the full tide of successful experiment."—*Commercial of 14th inst.*

We do not distinctly understand the advantages to be derived from the acceptance of this State subscription, in so far as one of the provisoes attached to the resolutions authorizing such subscription runs as follows:

*And provided further*, That the said stock shall not be sold below par either directly or indirectly.

This proviso has reference to the 2000 shares of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad stock, in which the subscription of the State is to be made. Now, altho' the stock of the W. & R. R. R. is appreciating in value, it cannot reasonably be expected to sell at par in time for the proceeds to be made available in the construction of the Manchester road. The company can at best only hold it as depreciated property taken at par. We presume it is expected that the possession of this property will give greater currency to the bonds of the new road. Perhaps it may, but we think it is paying quite too much for the whistle; and so it will be found. There is such a thing as shaving so close that it might be mistaken for skinning; and if we are not much mistaken, this is an instance of it.

### Our "Natural Allies."

Under this heading the Fayetteville Observer of the 14th commends to the earnest attention of the Wilmington Journal and other papers in like manner offending, an extract from the N. York Express, purporting to give a report of the proceedings of a democratic county convention, held at Tammany Hall, N. Y., some time last week. We think that we might fairly object to the admissibility of the testimony, since the Express, which the Observer offers as authority, is well known to be as bitter in its opposition to, and as systematic in its misrepresentation of the democratic party as the *Fayetteville Observer* itself, and its statements must therefore be received with many grains of allowance, for the effects of passion and prejudice, if they can be received at all.

The matter as stated seems to be, that at the meeting or convention in question, a Mr. Wheeler of the 15th Ward, proposed a series of resolutions, and among them several denouncing in round terms, the action and the nominees of the democratic State convention at Syracuse. Very properly, we think, the whole string was laid on the table. That portions of them were perfectly right, we do not doubt; but they were unnecessary, and the convention might fairly lay them on the table upon this account alone, without incurring the imputation of hostility to their principles. Besides this, these unobjectionable portions were, as we have already observed, combined with others, which read more like a studied invective against democracy, gotten up by an unscrupulous political opponent, than the production of a democrat, looking to the success of the party, or the perpetuation of its principles. The impression which the report conveys to our mind is that this man Wheeler was either a factious intermeddler, or was employed by the clique who furnish the report (the *Express* clique) to cast a firebrand into the Convention by insisting upon the introduction of irrelevant matter. Let us be distinctly understood in this matter. We are not the apologists of the Democrats in New York. They are not all that they ought to be. Evil communications corrupt good manners; and they have been brought so much in contact with Seward whiggism that like others who may have been forced to handle pitch, they have been somewhat defiled. But while we cannot wholly endorse them, justice requires that we should expose such ungenerous attacks as the one to which we have alluded. But we must cut short, remembering that as this is purely in reply to the Observer, it can only be of interest to those among our readers who may have seen that paper.

### Mr. Gorsuch's Letter.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 9th, makes a flourish of trumpets about Rev. Mr. Gorsuch having impliedly retracted the charges he made against Johnston, of Pennsylvania. It is now too late in the day to hold any further controversy about matters in that State. The die is now cast, and the returns of the 2d Tuesday in October show how far Johnston is endorsed by the people of the Key Stone State. It is now perfectly evidently that Bigler's majority will be large, not under ten thousand—perhaps as much as twenty thousand. Such we know to be the opinion of the ablest and best informed politicians in that State. Our object, therefore, in publishing the letter from Mr. Gorsuch, which will be found in our columns to-day, is simply to show the flimsy pretentions, the prevarications and the insincerity of the crew of which the Observer has constituted itself the apologist and defender. The article in that paper of the 9th, is completely answered by Mr. G.'s letter, that not another word is necessary, save to remark, that Mr. Gorsuch is a respectable minister, and well known to be a whig.

### Kid Gloves and Consulates.

We fear there is a little too much truth in the imputation against the whig party of being influenced in the distribution of its patronage by aristocratic considerations and silk stocking morality. Not that silk stockings and kid gloves are not good enough things in their own way, and are no objection whatever, neither are they any great recommendation, being simply matters of taste or accident, and should not form the *only* qualifications for office, as they sometimes do, under the present whig administration of our very republican government. *Apropos* to this, we publish a communication in reference to Col. Walton of New Orleans, the probable appointee to the Havana Consulate, who, it would appear is one of these carpet knights *and nothing else*. It will be seen that the writer presents the name of Col. H. Waddil, of this State, to which we have no objection, since a whig must be appointed, although we fear that the Colonel, worthy though he may be, stands not the tenth part of a chance. The re-instatement of Gen. Campbell would give more general satisfaction to the country than any other move the administration could make. It would place a *man* in the position of our commercial representatives in Cuba. Since his removal there has been *no* man in the office, which is now one of the most important and responsible in the gift of the government.

### Geological Survey of the State.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard of the 11th inst., that Gov. Reid has appointed professor Ebenezer Emmon, of the State of New York, to conduct the Geological, Mineralogical, Botanic and Agricultural Survey of the State, provided for by act of the last General Assembly. He is very highly recommended by Gov. Marcy, of New York, by whom he was appointed, in 1836, to make a similar survey of that State, which duty he discharged in an able and faithful manner.

☞The Pampero has been restored by the U. S. authorities to her owner.

### Mr. Dallas' Letter—Amendments to the Constitution.

The credit system is in such very general use, that we believe all the world and the rest of mankind take even their opinions upon credit, trusting, in a great measure, to the name and fame of the persons from whom they receive them, which practice has at least this one advantage: it saves the trouble of thought or the labor of investigation. We will adduce an instance to the point. Mr. Dallas has written a letter to Hon. G. M. Bryan, of Texas, a part of which we publish to-day. It will be seen that he proposes an express, positive, prohibitory amendment in the Constitution, which shall *forever* end the entanglements and pretext of interpretation. This letter of Mr. Dallas, we copy from the Southern Press, where it is highly extolled, especially the amendment part as tho' it contained some new idea. Let us look.

In the Journal of Oct. 11th, 1850, in an article headed —"The Impending Danger—A Practical Proposition," after speaking of the evils to the South, present and prospective, certain and contingent, which might be expected to flow from this slavery agitation, we said—

"The remedy for this state of things and the best means of guarding against its ultimate consequences, is a specific amendment of the Constitution, placing the subject of slavery and the slave trade between the States, upon the same footing with Senatorial representation, and providing that no law of Congress, nor any amendment of the Constitution shall be made abolishing slavery, *or in any way interfering with the subject, while even one State chooses to retain it.*"

In the same article we dwelt at length upon the proposed amendment, showed how it could be modified so as to prevent all the present agitation, and provide for future security; and also pointed out the circumstances, then in existence, which might have rendered its obtainment a practicable matter. Many of these circumstances have since passed away—the thing we fear is "too late"—it cannot, at this time, be done. But now that the proposition comes from Mr. Dallas, although it has ceased to have any practical value, it will no doubt be seized upon and made a hobby of by many of the Southern papers, while, at the time of the appearance of our article, when it might have been really valuable, it fell cold as an icicle and dead as a door nail. The New Orleans Delta, and we think one or two other distant papers copied it approvingly, and so the matter ended. There is a great difference between the self-same ideas when advanced by the editor of the Journal and by Vice President Dallas. We do sometimes wish to get our "name up," if it were only for the purpose of having a fair showing when we accidentally stumble upon a thought or two of our own.

But we should not complain. It was all our own fault. We ought to have known better than to have offered anything "practical" at a time when nothing could pass muster as being orthodox, without the prefix of "abstract." Rights, duties and opinions have all been abstract for some time past. We are fast coming down to sober reality now.

### Pennsylvania Election.—The Traitors Rebuked!

In the twenty one counties heard from Bigler, the democratic candidate for Governor, has made a gain of *thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy-two*. In Philadelphia city and county, Johnston lost four thousand five hundred votes. In fact Bigler has perfectly swept the State. His majority will be fully up to the highest figure we had assigned him—20,000. It may go considerably over it. Johnston's majority when he was elected in 1848, was only 297. Good for the old Keystone. This is the best news we have heard for a month.

### South Carolina Election.

The Election which took place in South Carolina on Monday and Tuesday resulted, as we felt assured it would, in the success of the co-operation party.—The majority throughout the State will be larger than any one had anticipated. The Charleston papers of yesterday do not give us the exact result in that city, but through the politeness of Capt. Bates, we have received the following

BULLETIN:—The Secession party of Charleston have been nullified by a vote of 2½ to 1; the majority against it being 1463.
Wednesday evening, Oct. 15th. E WINSLOW.

The signature at the bottom of which is a guarantee of its perfect correctness. The returns from other parts of the State are somewhat chequered, and very scattering, but their general complexion is co-operationist. That party has no doubt elected their candidates in at least four or five of the seven districts of the State.

The American Whig Review for October has been received. It contains a very finely engraved portrait of Prof. Morse, the magnetic telegraph man, and has for a leader an article upon "The Influence of Manufactures and the Protective System." The number is about an average.

In political discussions and articles upon subjects purely practical in their character, our leading periodicals, such as Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, and the Whig and Democratic Reviews, are fully equal and in some respects superior to their British cotemporaries, but in literary criticism or historical profundity, they are infinitely inferior. The difference arises from the character habits and circumstances of our people, and must continue so long as these characteristics remain unchanged.

### Judge Sharkey of Mississippi.

It is stated that Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of that State. It will be remembered that this gentleman was President of the first Nashville Convention, but refused to call that body again together, or to attend its second meeting. He has always been a bitter and decided whig, but now acts with the "Union party" in support of Foote. It has been hinted that an understanding exists between them that, in consideration of such support, Foote's friends are to vote for Sharkey for the United States Senate, and that this resignation of his Judgeship is with a view to running for that office. If such be the fact Foote ought to be scouted by every democrat and dispised by every whig, and so ought Sharkey. Time will show, and show too much we fear. Certainly the heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. We can stand almost anything, so it be open and above board, but these private compromises and bargains we have no use for, no more than we have for the parties to them.

### Found Guilty.

The trial of Mason for the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat with a razor, in Haywood county, in October, 1850, was commenced at Ashville, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., before his honor Judge Battle, and occupied the Court until Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. The Messenger says:

"There has perhaps been no trial in the Western part of the State, that elicited so much interest, brought out such an array of talent, or that exhibited a more thorough and sifting investigation, or more powerful arguments than this. The court room was pretty well crowded all the time, and as intelligent a jury of twelve ladies ornamented the bench behind his honor, Judge Battle, (and most beautifully did they fill the back ground of the picture) during the whole time of the pleading and charge, as ever graced the halls of any legal tribunal of the country. The Judge's charge commenced a little before six on Friday evening, and lasted three-fourths of an hour. The evidence on both sides, the law points, and the arguments upon which the prisoner's and State's counsel depended for success, were stated with a remarkable succintness and perspicuity; uncovering every ligament and sinew, exposing the whole anatomy of the subject in so clear a light, that every juryman could not but see the path of duty, tho' strewn with flowers, law, horror, blood, darkness, sympathy, morals, duty, their sacred oaths and the destiny of a human being. The charge was full of wisdom and fairness. The jury retired, and in a very short time returned with a verdict of that awful word to a criminal—GUILTY. The prisoner burst into sobs and moanings that were heard all around the neighborhood of the jail that night and the next morning.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the sentence of the law was passed on him; and when asked what he had to say, he sunk in his chair without uttering a word. His Honor then said that his remarks would not be what he intended, as an appeal would be taken, but "that you be taken by the Sheriff of Buncombe, on Friday, the 31st day of October, (inst.) to the place of execution for this county, and there hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

☞The Annual Convention of the Baptist Association organised at the first Baptist Church to-day. The opening sermon is expected to be preached by Rev. Mr. Hooper to-night. The Presbyterian and Methodist congregations have tendered the use of their churches to the association, and there will be preaching in each of them every evening during the session of the Convention. We learn that the number of ministers and other brethren of the denomination from a distance in attendance is very large.
Daily Journal, of yesterday.

☞The Herald asks if the "venerable" is on a "breeze." We answer in the affirmative. He is engaged in blowing up whig editors and other evil doers.

OHIO ELECTION.—The election for Gov. and State officers, took place on the 14th. The few returns received, render it probable that the Democrats have carried the State.

### The Mexican Revolution—Later Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—The steamship Yacht has just arrived from the Brazos, which she left on the 9th instant, bringing later intelligence from Northern Mexico.

The operations of the liberating army were still successful. They had taken the town of Revonoso. They captured one gun and a quantity of other arms.

General Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas, at the last accounts, was approaching Matamoras, and General Avalos was going out to meet him. Whether they would meet as friends or foes was unknown, but it is supposed that Canales will assume the command of the revolutionists. These movements have given great satisfaction to their American partizans, especially the Texan rangers.

### Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Asia arrived at New York on the 10th inst., with three days later news from Europe, having left Liverpool on the 27th.

ENGLAND.—The large corn and cotton house of Eggber & Taylor, at Liverpool, has failed for a heavy amount.

The reports of an abundant harvest continue to come in from every quarter.

A despatch from Dover, of the 26th, says that the submarine telegraph has been laid to within 3¼ miles of Dover, where the Blazer is anchored, and the communication with the English coast is most perfect.

Lord Palmerston delivered a great speech at a public dinner at Tiverton, upon subjects connected with foreign politics, domestic progress, religious toleration, commercial freedom, and the extinction of the slave trade. The government, he said, felt it their duty to promote peace and progress among nations, and were anxious, if supported by the great body of nations, to persuade other governments, as far as propriety would admit, to extend to their several countries the same social and political blessings enjoyed in England.

The reply of the Naples government to Mr Gladstone was exciting considerable comment.

The indications were favorable to continued commercial prosperity throughout England.

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of Kossuth at Smyrna, on board of the Mississippi.

The London Chronicle learns that the result of the meeting of the officers of the Arctic Expedition at the Admiralty, consisting af Sir Edw. Barry, Sir J. Ross and Capt. Beechy, was an unanimous expression of opinion that Franklin had taken passage to the northwest, out Wellington channel, and that he must be sought by the same route.

The tidings of the final defeat and execution of Lopez has relieved a no inconsiderable weight of anxiety from the public mind in England.

In English politics there is a dead lull, which is not likely to be broken until the general election arouses the country to some extreme excitement.

The receipts of the Exhibition continued at about two thousand pounds per day, and from that to two thousand seven hundred.

Notice has been given that the removal of the goods from the Crystal Palace may be commenced on the 16th of October, and an order issued laying down the rates regulating such removal.

The Marquis of Mivafleus has addressed a note to the Spanish ministers at the friendly courts, in which he states that, although Spain does not desire war with the United States, she will not hesitate to declare war if forced to do so.

SPAIN.—The greatest rejoicing was occasioned at Madrid, by the reception of the news from Cuba, of the capture of Lopez; but it was still resolved to send out the reinforcements designed for the Island.

The excitement in relation to Cuban affairs is still increasing, even yet, and warlike threats against the United States are rife.

RUSSIA.—The inauguration of the great railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, took place on the 1st of September. The line will be opened for traffic on the 15th of November.

FRANCE.—A serious democratic disturbance had broken out at Cher. An armed force had left Paris for St. Armand, and seval arrests had been made.

The conductors of "Government" and "La Presse" newspapers who were seized a short time since, have each been fined 100,000 francs and condemned to six months' imprisonment.

### The Weather and Crops.

There was frost in Louisiana on the 29th September, in the vicinity of Concordia. The Intelligencer says it was quite severe. The Clinton (La.) Whig of the 1st inst., says:

Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights were cold and unseasonable. On Monday morning, we are informed, the thermometer stood at 44 degrees, and frost was discernable on the bottom lands. The weather still continues dry, all vegetation is checked, and it seems to be the general anticipation that the first rain will bring in its train a heavy frost—perhaps a freeze.

The Galveston News of the 3d inst., has the following in relation to the crops:

Our cotton crop appears likely to turn out much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. There was then a prospect that the dry summer which had been so injurious would be followed by a wet fall.—But the weather after some fine rains, has since continued dry; and thus far no season was ever more favorable for picking, or for the maturing of the bolls. On most of the plantations on the Brazos and Caney, from which we have heard, the cotton crop is reported to be much better than it was last year, and some are making quite an average crop. If the present fine weather continues a little longer, we shall confidently expect the total crop of the State to be much larger than it was last year.

The weather, remarks the Greensboro' Beacon of the 4th inst., continues favorable for cotton picking, and the crop in this section is, we are satisfied, turning out considerably better than was generally anticipated a month ago. Whilst the yield on the thin sandy lands will fall something below that of last year, the black lands generally will give a considerable better yield. We had very light frosts on the nights of the 27th and 28th, but they did no damage to the cotton.

For the Journal.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1851.

*Messrs. Editors*:—I see in your paper of yesterday, an article from the Washington Telegraph, copied in the Baltimore Sun of the 8th inst., which says that the President would probably remove Mr. OWEN, consul at Havana, and that the name most prominently mentioned in connexion with the appointment to the office, was that of Col. T. B. WALTON, of New Orleans, and adds that the Colonel commanded a regiment of Louisiana Volunteers in Mexico, is a good linguist, high minded, honorable man, &c. Now, gentlemen, I know enough of this gentleman to enter my protest against his appointment, for the reason he is neither mentally or morally fitted for the office. Col. WALTON has the good looks and intellect to make a tolerable drawing room exquisite; it is true, he commanded a regiment of volunteers, who, I think, were only three months in Mexico, without seeing service; his courage has been impeached; it is said he suffered a friend of his to be shot down in his presence by another man without interfering in his behalf! This happened in New Orleans, in the year 1847; and the name of his friend was BIRD. I do not mean to say that Col. WALTON is an immoral man in the ordinary sense of the word, but that he is particularly deficient in the species of morality which is a component part of true greatness of soul. For the consulate of Havana a man of first rate abilities is required. Such a person could have been found by President FILLMORE in HUGH WADDELL, of this State, six months ago, if he had seen proper to have made the appointment when he had the chance. The Spaniards, as a race, are amongst the most refined diplomatists of any European people; so it is to be presumed that one of the kid glove and silk stocking gentry, without brains to back his cloth, will not answer for the important consulate of Havana.

Col. WALTON is a good whig and a clever fellow, and I would not object to his holding an office suitable to his abilities, but would recommend the President to consult Doct. CRANE, the Phrenologist. H.

For the Journal.

### Northern Opposition—Southern Secession—Abolition Whiggery.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A Virginian has shown, pretty conclusively, that the South has been taxed out of about seven-ninths of all the revenue that has been raised for the support of this government, since 1789; and that about seven-ninths of all the appropriations for public works that have been made during this period, has been expended at the North—And I presume it will not be denied that all the great seaport cities at the North, with their flourishing commerce, have sprung up at the expense of the South, in consequence of partial navigation laws, securing to them the carrying trade; that all the rich, manufacturing nabobs at the North have acquired their wealth at the expense of the South, by reason of a protective tariff; and that the North has appropriated to herself nearly all our Territory, although a part of it was ceded to the general government by the South, and the balance acquired mostly at her expense—she having been taxed out of about seven-ninths of the amount paid for it, as well as out of about seven-ninths of the expense of our wars, to fight the battles of which, she also furnished more than her quota of men—to say nothing about the damage done the South by the abolitionists. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Whiggery has raised a great hue and cry because the South threatens to secede from the Union. But no matter how much the consolidating whigs and milk-and-water democrats hurrah for the Union, republican liberty and equality cannot be preserved at the South, only by maintaining the right of secession, if not by its exercise. Now I am a farmer, and make agriculture my study, and know but little about the Constitution, therefore I will leave the discussion of the *Constitutional* right of secession to abler hands; but I do contend that a State has a *natural* and *inalienable* right to secede from the Union whenever she is oppressed, and that neither revolution nor bloodshed is a necessary consequence; because after she has seceded, the President would have no more right to send an armed force to compel her to re-enter into the Union, than he would have to send one to force Great Britain to enter into it. It is true, he has sworn that he will see the laws of Congress faithfully executed; but executed where? Why, in the United States. But I contend that after a State has seceded, she is not in the United States; but is out of the Union—out of the jurisdiction of the laws of Congress, and out of the reach of the President. Even Edward Stanly has declared that should the President ask men and money to subjugate a State, that he would vote for his impeachment! More than this—Gen. Jackson, in his famous Proclamation against South Carolina, admits the "*moral* right of secession in case of extreme oppression," although this Proclamation was written under the influence of a tremendous load of prejudice against Mr. Calhoun; against whom, in fact, the Proclamation was aimed, and not at State rights. Yes, Mr. Van Buren, being jealous of Mr. Calhoun as a rival for the Presidency, had worked the Hero of New Orleans into a terrible rage against the great South Carolinian. And the fact is, had not Mr. Calhoun been at the head of the South Carolina resistance against the tariff, in 1832—I mean *had any other man* been at the head of that affair—Gen. Jackson never would have written any such a Proclamation against State rights. No sirs, Mr. Van Buren prevailed upon Gen. Jackson to conjure up that great bug-bear for the very express purpose of blasting Mr. Calhoun's prospects for the Presidency. But I am in hopes that posterity will do justice to the character of both, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren—the one being an honest, firm, sagacious, patriotic statesman; the other, a corrupt, intriguing, unprincipled, time-serving politician. Now I am not disposed to do Gen. Jackson an injustice, but it is not too much to say that he was not only credulous to a fault, but often indulged in the most violent prejudices. And although the whigs are now applauding him for writing this Proclamation (about the only act of his whole administration they ever did approve of), and referring to it as proof against the right of secession. Just about the time it was written they accused him of knowing no law but his own arbitrary will, and of removing the public deposites from the United States Bank, without the least shadow of authority, law or excuse! However, Gen. Jackson admits the "*moral* right of secession in case of extreme oppression;" and I contend that the South has not only been "*extremely oppressed*," but *grossly insulted*, and unless she can have some guaranty—some assurance that she will not hereafter be oppressed by a protective tariff, for the benefit of the North; also, that the North will cease to agitate the question of slavery, I further contend that her honor, her interest, and her safety all require her to withdraw from the Union. For to submit to the injustice of even a *democratic revenue* tariff, (which taxes her out of a great deal more than her proportionable share of the expenses of government) is humiliating enough, and more, in fact, than she should submit to, were it not in her power to remedy the evil by embarking in manufacturing herself. Yes, I contend that unless the North abandons the idea of protection, and ceases to agitate the slavery question—which is asking nothing at her hands but justice—that the honor, interest and safety of the South require her to secede from the Union. Why are not the balance of the southern States ready to unite with South Carolina and throw off the yoke of northern oppression at once? Is it because their people have been kept in ignorance of the extent to which they are oppressed and insulted by the North, by the ingenious falsehoods and misrepresentations of whig presses and orators? But whiggery cannot long blind the South to the fact, that it has connected itself with the abolitionists, whereby it aims to get the ascendancy in the government, and re-establish a bank, a protective tariff, a system of internal improvements, distribution, &c., for the purpose of reducing her to a state of colonial vassalage; as well as admit a sufficient number of free States into the Union to amend the Constitution with a view to the abolition of slavery. For instance, a Hundred Million Bank in the hands of the northern monopolists, with all its branches, presidents, cashiers, directors, stockholders and debtors, will control our elections; a protective tariff, with its specifics, minimums, and maximums, will tax the southern farmer 100 per cent. on most articles of every day use, whilst northern luxuries, and such articles as are used by the manufacturers, will come in almost free of duty;—a system of internal improvements—all of which will be made at the North—will exhaust the public treasury, and serve as an excuse for still higher duties;—and by distributing the public land money among the States, North Carolina and Massachusetts may each receive $100,000, annually; but in suppiying the deficiency in the treasury caused by diverting this fund from its legitimate purpose—defraying the expenses of government—North Carolina will have to contribute say three-fourths of the amount of this $200,000, and Massachusetts, say one-fourth, because North Carolina is an agricultural, consuming State, and Massachusetts a manufacturing State, and can manufacture almost every thing she uses. Yes, even a democratic revenue tariff exacts a great deal more from the South than her proportionable share of the expenses of government; whilst a whig protective tariff, in connection with the other favorite measures of whiggery, will not only tax say three-fourths of the revenue for the support of government out of the South, but an amount sufficient to cover the North with rail roads and canals, as well as to overrun the coffers of her wealthy manufacturers in the bargain. Among all the cheating devices, swindling contrivances, and grievous impositions that have ever been practiced upon any people, this same whig tariff has never been equaled. They will not come out openly and impose a duty of 100 per cent. on such articles as are of every day use among southern farmers, because they know it would be resisted at the point of the bayonet; but they will so mistify the matter with their *specifics, minimums* and *maximums* as to tax these articles 100 per cent., and the southern farmer never knows what amount of duty he does pay! They will assume, for instance, that all calicoes cost 20 cents per yard, upon which they will impose a duty of 30 per cent., which amounts to 6 cents on the yard, in which case all such calico as actually cost only 6 cents per yard, pays a duty of 100 per cent.! And a great many other articles are taxed equally as high, by paying so much per yard, pound or bushel, without any regard to cost or quality.—This is the effect of a whig tariff. And if the South complains about the injustice thereof, whiggery will refer her to the Supreme Court. Now I know about as little about the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as I do about the Constitution; but should think this is not a Judicial question, at all. Because the law itself is *apparently* constitutional, and the injustice complained of arises from the fact that it assumes a falsehood; and from the circumstance that the North is a manufacturing and the South an agricultural people.—Therefore I repeat, that unless some arrangement is made for the security and protection of the South, that the sooner she withdraws from the Union—commences manufacturing—opens a direct trade with Europe, and cuts off all intercourse with the North, the better. For as I have stated above, for the purpose of reducing her to a state of northern colonial vassalage, northern whiggery has connected itself with abolitionism. Now the southern whig presses are trying to show that northern democracy is as much to blame about abolitionism, as northern whiggery is; but they had as well try to prove that the southern whig party is the true State rights party, because there are a few State rights whigs at the South, as to try to identify the northern democratic party with the abolitionists, because in a few northern sections the democrats have not the independence to come out and denounce abolitionism, for fear of being annihilated by the whigs and abolitionists. Only three northern whigs in the House of Representatives voting for the fugitive slave law! More than this, the northern democratic party have thrown overboard all such men as Van Buren, Benton, &c. No, sirs, the bans have been published, and no objection being made, the rights of matrimony have been formally and publicly solemnized between northern whiggery and abolitionism—Daniel Webster officiating as high Priest, and southern whiggery standing as candle bearers! And the first offspring of this unholy alliance will be secession—a withdrawal of the southern States from the Union; for whiggery cannot always blind the southern people to their own honor, interest and safety. Yes, the northern whigs are unanimous in denouncing slavery as a moral, social and political evil—as a curse! A curse on whom? On the descendants of Canaan for the disobedience of his father? or on the Yankees, for transferring this race of people from Africa to America, and introducing them into the southern States as slaves, and then trying to render them dissatisfied by agitating the question of slavery? Now I do not believe slavery is a curse.—Because, unless tradition, history and the Scriptures are all false, slavery has existed from time immemorial; and if the Scriptures are true, has not only existed by His *permission*, but by the *command* of Deity himself. More than this: are the abolitionists prepared to say, that this very American institution of slavery is not one of the means by which an all-wise and overruling Providence is enforcing a certain divine injunction, which says—"man shall live by the sweat of his brow?" It is well known that if our slaves were liberated that ninety-nine out of every hundred would steal before they would work, and no few perish! In proof of this assumption, I remember reading an article in a New York paper some time since, which stated, that out of every hundred and eleven free negroes in the city of New York, only *one* would honestly support himself by his labor! and that the other hundred and ten were vagabonds and loafers, prowling about the city, committing depredations on their neighbors—stealing from the white man at night, what he had worked for during the day. Further, Indiana has lately decided by a vote of 30,000 majority, that free negroes are a nuisance!—Now if all this be true, why in the name of common sense do not the northern States set themselves to work to ameliorate the condition of the negroes within their own borders? They can do this, by elevating them to the condition of slaves; and if they do not wish to maintain the institution of slavery among themselves, they can procure its introduction into California, and send them there to cultivate the soil and dig gold. Is it not strange, indeed, that our northern brethren should wish to entail upon us such a curse as they themselves contend free negroism to be! Daniel Webster is in favor of enforcing, or *pretending to enforce* the fugitive slave law no longer than until a sufficient extent of free territory is filled up by Yankees and Europeans, to form the number of States that is required to amend the Constitution, so as to abolish slavery. Fugitive slave law, indeed! The last I heard of it, they had a white man in jail at the North for striking his own runaway slave! Now, I have heretofore indulged in as little prejudice against the whig party as any democrat in this county; but I do not see, for my part, how any southern man, who understands what they are driving at, can help becoming disgusted with the party. The whig party in this county has been by degrees growing beautifully less for some time. There are some 1300 free men in the county, about 1100 of whom are democrats, and 200 whigs; and one-half of the whigs are good democrats in *principle*, and a few more such able and patriotic—I will say *powerful, convincing* and *unanswerable* speeches as was delivered in Kenansville on the 7th ult., by Duncan K. McRae, Esq.—will bring them out. Mr. McRae is exactly the man for the crisis. Now he did not design or intend to make a party speech; but in demonstrating in how many ways, and to what extent the South has been oppressed and insulted by the North, he *incidentally* dealt out some death blows to whiggery. A. O. G.

DUPLIN COUNTY, 1st September, 1851.

From the Baltimore Sun.

### The Christiana Outrage.

*Reply of Rev. J. S. Gorsuch to Attorney General Franklin.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6th, 1851.

Sir: I am sorry that the errors and charges contained in your pretended reply to my letter to Gov. Johnston, compel me to appear again before the public.

My first letter was erroneously dated the 17th. It was finished early on the morning of the 16th, and mailed at 9 o'clock the same day. The editors of the Baltimore Sun noticed its reception in their paper of the 17th. It is, therefore, not true that I went to Christiana, and wrote it after first seeing you. Nor does your "reference to the dates" give you the desired "clue."

When we assembled in the court-house at Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 16th ult., the State's Attorney told us that he was alone, and that he desired aid.—We went and secured counsel to assist him. When the case was about to be opened, you came into court, was introduced to us, and took your seat upon our side; but you *had not* "considerable conversation with me on the subject," nor did you do anything that proved to me that you were much interested in the matter. It was after leaving the courthouse, that I learned, upon good authority, that you did nothing toward securing or hastening the arrest of the murderers; nor has it yet appeared that you did. And although you say "it was upon consultation with Gov. Johnston that all the steps have been taken consequent upon the lamentable affair," you will not say it was at the Governor's instance that Mr. Thompson and Mr. Reigart went to the scene of the rebellion. As for yourself, you took two steps—very safe ones, two—and those, I suppose were the steps counselled.

You say I "give credit to the public authorities for doing everything necessary to bring the transaction to light, and the offenders to justice." That I did not include *all* the public authorities of the county in that remark you too well know. I meant especially the State's Attorney and the Alderman; for until they reached Christiana nothing had been done in issuing writs and making arrests.

My course, you say, has been "extraordinary."—Was it not extraordinary that a Governor of Pennsylvania should array himself against a sovereign law of the land, and lend his official aid to trammel its operation? Was it not extraordinary that my father was murdered by a band of negroes, encouraged by white abolitionists? Was it not extraordinary that no step was taken by the officers of the neighborhood to

### Letter of Ex-Vice President Geo. M. Dallas, of Pa., to Hon. Guy M. Bryan, of Texas.

SCHOOLEY'S, BELMOT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRING,
*New-Jersey. July* 25, 1851.

*My Dear Sir!*—Having escaped the heats of the city, I am almost inclined, amid the beauties of nature which surround me here, the high hills, the pure cool air, the fragrant forests, and the ripening harvests, to postpone until my return to arid streets, and studies, the attention to which your request is entitled. I cannot, however, feel at rest while imagining that my silence may possibly be misinterpreted, and therefore hasten to send you the views, which you are kind enough to wish repeated.

On the topics of your letter, dated the 4th inst., from Peach Point, Brazoria county, Texas, I have long entertained definite and decided opinions. As they are somewhat different from any avowed by public men in this quarter, I should feel different in holding or confessing them, were it not that every day's progress in our great federal experiment confirms to me their soundness, indeed their absolute necessity. I cannot work out the safety of the Union in their absence. That Union was designed, and is fitted to be the best and most permanent security for as much of combined freedom and happiness as sections are permitted to enjoy, and it has always seemed to me not merely rash and irrational, but grosely illogical, to disclaim or doubt any of its essential springs of vitality. *Union*, in its political sense, is the opposite of *consolidation*. The elements necessary to a bare idea of a Union are antagonistic to those of a consolidation; and yet I cannot help thinking that all the mistakes and mischiefs to which we have been subjected, found an origin in the habitual tendency of many very able statesmen, to import from old consolidated empires their products of legislation and government, and to fasten them upon the new American condition of mere federal Union — How often do we hear and see the strictly deconstitutionalised term, *nation*, substituted for that of Union? A substitution plausible and innocent in the sphere of our foreign relations, but full of insinuating and pernicious encroachment wherever the domestic limits, reservations and guarantees are involved. It found no place in the structure framed by the convention of 1787. Were I not at this moment away from home, more in search of health than disposed to labor, I should be tempted to note, from congressional and executive records, some of the errors apparently run into, both of reasoning and of policy, under the seductive influence of round language. No stronger illustration could be given of Mirabeau's assertion that "words are things," (aye, and fatally serious things, too!) than the extent to which, with such aids, the meaning of our constitution, if not the nature of our government, has been affected. I am not so unjust as to question the motives of those who have thus deviated; they must rather be regarded as misled by a sort of ambitious patriotism, so intently aiming to augment the greatness, wealth and power, of their country, as unguardedly to overlook the peculiar complications and nice adjustments of its political system.

As a people, we are generally calm and conservative—perhaps more tamely so than is congenial with the spirit and anticipations of the Constitution.—There is one provision of that instrument which, more strongly than any other, marks the practical wisdom, and yet it is curious to see with what almost superstitious dread we shrink from bringing it into action. I refer to the power and process of amendment. Our organic law was put in writing, its delegations and restrictions of jurisdiction were given express and visible certainty, but, as all human fabrics are confessedly imperfect and should ever be adaptable to the times, the mode of peaceful change, correction or addition, was prescribed with equal exactness. Why is it that we endure years of dangerous agitation, unsettling our sentiments as fellow-citizens, and winding gradually up to a social convulsion, rather than frankly resort to this proffered expedient? Certainly, the Constitution cannot be touched with too much reverence; certainly what is usually stigmatized as "tinkering" at it should be resolutely avoided: but when it is plain that the proper occasion has arisen, that nothing less solemn can be efficacious, and that the very union it creates and conservates, is at risk, why are we to recoil from the provided sanctuary? One of the authorized forms of amending is unaccompanied by hazard of any kind—that of Congressional recommendation, to be followed by the approval of three-fourths of the local legislatures. Such a process seems just now to be unpromising; but it may, after candid and diffuse discussion, turn out otherwise. Surely the Union is valued sufficiently to rally for its risk and renovation twenty-four of the thirty-one States: or are we already prepared to admit that the American people have become incapable of self-government—incapable of appreciating the true sources of their wonderful progress, and incapable of discarding the blind though boisterous guides ready to lead them, through disunion, into mutual and rancorous jealousies, into dependence on foreign guardianship, into civil and servile wars, and into the poor feuds of village trades and tariffs? I think it always a mistake to falter in reliance upon the shrewd and sober judgment of the great body of our fellow-citizens. They were wise enough to discern the untried excellence of the Constitution; they were wise enough to amend, aye, and most admirably, the work as it came from the hands of Washington, Madison, Franklin and Hamilton; are they not wise enough then to apply a single and simple cure for a disease, which, after many years of latent torpor, has suddenly, alarmingly developed? With me there is no doubt that if my countrymen be given the legitimate opportunity, they will expressly and unqualifiedly prohibit sooner or later what I have heretofore humbly believed they had by the strongest implication already prohibited. They will prohibit from being forced by the sophistries of zealots to enact the part of a consolidation; they will place the constitutional canon, too palpably for misconstruction, the self-slaughter of intermeddling with institutions and rights exclusively of State creation, State responsibility, and State control; they will render it impossible, by any process sort of treason or revolution, to convert the confederacy into the means of destroying the equality of its own members, or to direct its energies to fulfil the behests of some *higher law* starting up like the cyultica of the minute from the ever ranging and incalculable phantasies of the inner man.

I have dispassionately, but anxiously, watched the manifest of political sentiment in the North and East, since the adjournment of Congress, and shall be most happy to find my impression dispelled in the future.—At first the movements of the masses were independent of leadership, and gave a noble earnestness to indicate their good faith, and to maintain the institutions and harmony of the Union; but, and I say it with reluctance, the horizon was not long permitted to remain so flattering. The Abolitionists beat again their barbaric gong, the love of representative assemblages, regular or casual, was again taunting and vindictive; paltry and personal ambition renewed the agitation by which alone its hopes are fed; Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, and even Pennsylvania, exhibited in succession sad proof that their respective portions of the great Whig party were unwilling to forego the customary rallying outcry against the South. They effected not to know, to disbelieve a fanciful, or to despise if real, the dangers of their course, the bold bully of anti-slavery defied to his face the eloquent apostle of Union, and defied him with impunity. The newspaper editorials, with exceptions few and far between, merged in the common current: at last it has become quite manifest (has it not? and why repress our convictions?) that the expectation fondly indulged, of tranquilizing the country by the legislative measures, is delusive. The act for the extradition of fugitives is the pretext for protracted and persevering war upon the guarantees of the Constitution; and if we are to raise the seige to which that instrument is still subjected, can we do better than reinforce it from the arsenal, and with the orders of the people? I desire nothing so much as the safety of the Union—place it beyond the striking distance of cunning as well as mad fanaticism—do this, if you can, without resorting to the final remedy; but, if you cannot, then give to the Constitution an express, positive, prohibitory amendment, which shall *forever* end the entanglements and pretexts of interpretation.

But what, you may ask, if this doubtful and dilatory course should prove abortive? Much time and opportunity will have been afforded. Congress, the Executive and the people will have perceived that the resources of the Constitution for the defence of State rights were patiently exhausted, and may become sensible that a single further step of invasion will, like the last feather on the camel's back, break down the confederacy. At all events, the responsibility of pertinaciously perverting, after reiterated warning, the functions of the Union, will, even more strongly than now, rest with those who dare gravely claim to domineer the condition and consciences of others. Instead of forbearing remonstrance, of reasoning, and of appeals to the bulwark of the fundamental compact, the quick instinct of self-preservation will alone be left.—Even at that crisis, when disunion, partial or temporary, shall seem the alternative on which to shun consolidation, I shall not cease to hope that faction may yet be stunned into sobriety, and that the confronting presence of liberty and usurpation may, in this western world of ours, terrify the latter into retreat.

I do not think that I misjudge my countrymen in saying that the party in the wrong must ultimately yield; but it is well to remember that in order to retain the position of right, extreme forbearance is necessary, and that perhaps gross oppression may for a season be most honorably borne. In contests of speculative politics a salutary something can always be anticipated from the soothing and truth disclosing influence of time. To fling the gauntlet while yet the civil controversy is undecided; to mutiny from and quit a garrison within which you may really have more friends than foes, is chivalry of the kind painted by Cervantes. Napoleon, the restive and intractable, owned and inculcated, as to all projects, the wisdom of waiting "till the pear is ripe," and not imitate the savage who cut down the tree to reach the fruit. Southern men whose faith wavers in the meaning and purpose of the Constitution, as to State equality and non-intervention, are naturally made testy and choleric by their own misgivings; but it is the province of conscious justice and perfect conviction to be patient and to abide the inevitable triumph of truth. Nor ought it to be forgotten that, however, convenient and admissible in ordinary parlance the language is, there are under the Constitution no such separate realities as "Southern Rights;" that an outrage upon reserved sovereignty on any subject is just as much an infringement of my right in Pennsylvania as of yours in Texas, and that a large proportion of the people on this side of Mason and Dixon's line have been taught by experience and reflection to know that their dangers in peace or in war have their sources in the North. A citizen who truly estimates and loves the Union, who is capable of comprehending that to the domestic tranquility and enduring freedom of the American people, it is a political necessity, feels as sensitively a blow inflicted upon one great interest or region as upon another, upon the fisheries, the navigation of the Mississippi, the liberty of the seas, the freedom of the press, or the local sovereignty over soil and slavery. The right to fish is no more northern than southern: the right which was in momentary jeopardy at Ghent, of exclusive use of the waters of the Mississippi is no more western than eastern, and the right not to be impressed by British naval audacity was cherished alike in the fields of Kentucky and on the Atlantic coast; and so I tell you that the right of each State to be accounted an equal of every other State, and to secure, if she so pleases, to her inhabitants the enjoyment of of ample and unrestricted a scope for the exercise of their minds and means as can be secured elsewhere, is not a sectional, not a southern, but a common union or constitutional right. Such I am sure was the design of all those who as master workman built on the basis of the confederation, the *United* States; such I believe to have been the sense of those who, after the most widely popular forms of consultation, accepted the sturcture and entered upon its occupancy, and such *must* be, for the truth is mighty and will prevail, the ultimate judgment even of those who, with the bigoted frenzy of crusaders, would attain what their delirium deceives them by depicting as the "will of God."

And now, my dear sir, having I fear, tediously and imperfectly met your comprehensive questions let me advert to your intimation that you desire to publish my answer. It is unpleasant to be thought shy of avowing one's sentiments, but it is perhaps more unpleasant to be obtruding, as if important, opinions which may be esteemed worthless, and which are liable to be at once stigmatized as symptoms of the prevalent epidemic for candidateship. I have scrupulously abstained, since quitting the Vice Presidency in 1849, from invoking political notice, and this upon a variety of motives, some of domestic duty, some distate for the implied competition, some of different reluctance, to seem, by even a shade, to differ from abler and better men, and some from a sedative suspicion that matters would in all likelihood rool on to their destination quite as well without as with me. Unless, therefore, you deliberately conclude that the idea in this letter are such as may be, without a particle of reference to their bearing on myself, substantially useful to the country or the Democratic party, I hope you will abstain from any sort of promulgation. Owing you a return for the visit which you were kind enough to pay me in May last, I shall feel perfectly satisfied if what I have written be acceptable to you alone, and convince you how truly and respectfully I am, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant, G. M. DALLAS.

To the Hon. GUY M. BRYAN.

### The Prospect Brightening.

The Merchants' Magazine for October concludes its view of commercial and monetary affairs for the month with this encouraging language:—

"The cotton crop for the year 1851–52 will not be shipped freely before the first of November; after that date, unless some extraordinary circumstances should prevent, it will go forward rapidly, and furnish an abundant supply of foreign exchange, thus preventing further shipments of specie. The pressure through which we are now passing exhibits, in a striking light, the necessity of confidence, to commercial prosperity. There is nothing ominous in the position of any branch of trade or commerce among us; in fact, the prospect for all is more flattering, except for the difficulty in question, than for some time past. The manufacturers of cotton, whose profits have been cut off by the high price of this staple, and the impossibility of pushing up the price of cotton fabrics to correspond with the increased cost of production, have now just began to experience the benefit of a reduction in the value of the raw material; while to the planters, the increased quantity of the crop will compensate for the falling off in price. The woollen manufacturer, who last year paid the speculator a large price for the raw material, will purchase his stock at a lower rate, while the wool grower will realize a better return. Even in the matter of specie, the outgoes of which have created such distrust, it can easily be shown that we have now in the country many millions more of coin than at the corresponding period last year. Therefore the moment the alarm ceases, and confidence revives, there is nothing to check our returing prosperity. Some failures there will be, but in all cases they will be found to result from previous losses; the effects of old causes, now first developed. The sound and the prudent will pass the trial unscathed, and stand more firmly than ever."

### "Give the D—l his Due."

Our gallant friend, Gen. Pragay, who fell at Las Posas, and who was the adjutant general at Comorn, where the Hungarians made their last stand, assured us that Haynau was a much abused man, and that so far from having used undue severity towards the Hungarians, he had incurred the censure of his government by his leniency, particularly towards the garrison at Comorn. Gen. Pragay said that, compared with Windischgratz, the Ban of Croatia, and many other Austrian generals, Haynau was kind and merciful. It was true he was a firm, obstinate soldier, and severe to those who did not keep their faith with him, but to those who were mere victims of misfortune, he was kind, indulgent, and even liberal.—At the surrender of Comorn, he resisted the attempt of the government to set aside the capitulation, and treated the Hungarians with kindness and liberality. We state these facts as they were communicated to us by a noble soldier, whose hostility to oppression, and love of country, were not more marked than his chivalry and high sense of honor and truth.

*N. O. Delta.*

HOW MUCH GOOD COULD BE DONE, *if those who can pay, should do it promptly.*—The Cleveland Herald publishes the following, as applicable to their latitude; but Cleveland is but one of a thousand places where the delay in the payment of debts to the laborer, works the most cruel injustice:

"*I'll call around and pay.*"—What a world of woe is contained in these few words to the poor artizan and mechanic! "I'll call around and pay," says the rich man, to avoid the trouble of going to his desk to get the necessary funds, and the poor mechanic is obliged to go home to disappoint his workmen and all who depend upon him for their due. It is an easy matter to work—the only real glory in this life is an independent idea to be able to sustain yourself by the labor of your own hands, and it may be imagined what crushing force there is in "I'll call around and pay," to the laboring man who depends upon that pay for subsistence. If those who could pay would pay at once, it would place hundreds and thousands in a condition to do likewise, and prevent much misery and distress.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Ground charcoal is said to be the best thing in the world for cleaning knives. It will not wear the knives away like brick-dust, which is so often used. Try it.

Commodore Sloat has been ordered to California, to select a suitable location for a Dock Yard for the Pacific station.

From the Baltimore Sun.

### Message of the Governor of Vermont!

*His Views on the Higher law and Fugitive Slave law, &c.*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12.—Governor Williams transmitted his annual message to the legislature yesterday. He makes appropriate allusions to the various matters of local interest, and trusts the legislature will bear in mind that they are responsible to a higher law and higher power than the people,—else the oath of office they have taken is a mockery. He regrets that conscience is scouted in these latter days, but does not believe that the people of Vermont entertain a notion that they are absolved from obedience to a law which don't suit their views.—The law must be enforced—it should be remembered that laws themselves are subject to public opinion and the provisions of the constitution, and therefore may be changed or annulled. It is the province of the Judiciary to determine all Constitutional questions.

The governor thinks it not best to boast too much of our attachment to the Union, lest over-much zeal might give ground for suspicion. He states that Vermont solicited admission into the Union, and fully adopted the constitution. She has never asked important amendments, and never been found with others in acts tending to the violation of the same. He hopes that the cry of danger to the Union, like the cry of danger to the church in England, is not to be made a pretext for arbitrary measures or degrading submission.

The governor declares in favor of a protective tariff, but that if disappointed Vermont will undoubtedly seek redress in the Union and not out. He rebukes other States for meddling with the legislation of Vermont, and reminds them that the time to complain is when their rights are violated.

The Governor discusses the fugitive slave act of Congress and the habeas corpus act of Vermont, at considerable length. He doubts the constitutionality of the former, but has no doubt of the constitutionality of the latter, but is content to leave both to the appropriate judicial tribunals estalished by the constitution.

The Governor, in conclusion, commands the President for excuting the laws, and thinks the difference of opinion upon delicate constitutional questions no ground for withdrawal of confidence from public men. He says emphtically, the laws of the land must be enforced.

POLITICAL.—The following (says the N. Y. Post) are two of the resolutions passed at the Michigan Methodist Annual Conference, at its recent sessions in Monroe. There were over a hundred ministers in attendance:

*Resolved*, That all active aid and all passive occurrence rendered to the extension of slavery beyond its original limits into territory now free, is a crime calling for repentence on the part of the guilty, and that every individual is most sacredly bound to use every righteous means, civil, social, political and religious, to prevent the further extension of this national evil.

*Resolved*, That an important part of the grent system of sin is exhibited in that document usually called the Fugitive Slave Bill; a document which, being itself wicked, and assuming to enjoin the commitment of wickedness upon God's responsibible beings, has not, and cannot have, the force of an obligatory law, and that the framing, voting for, executing, morally sustaining, and not morally opposing, by every possible righteous means, this document, is a great crime against humanity, and a heinious sin against God: nevertheless, the proper course for every Christian man in regard to its execution, is not physical resistance, but simple non-obedience.

The *Gaceta de la Habana*, of the 18th ult., gives a detailed account of which the subjoined is a translation, of the number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side, in the late battles between Lopez and his party. The *Gaceta* publishes it by order of the Captain General, which facts lead to the conclusion that the Spanish loss has not at all events been exaggerated in the following statement.

| | *Killed.* | *Wounded.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant General | 1 | – | 1 |
| Colonel | – | 1 | 1 |
| Commandant of Infantry | 1 | – | 1 |
| Captains | – | 6 | 6 |
| Sub-Lieutenants | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Sergeants | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Corporals | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Musicians | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Privates | 58 | 140 | 198 |
| Totals | 70 | 172 | 242 |

FLORIDA SALT.—It is estimated that from 30.000 to 40,000 bushels of salt are made annually at Key West by solar evaporation. The salt is said to possess superior qualities for saving meat; and is much sought after. The business is now carried on to a small extent, but can easily be extended a thousandfold as the natural salt-ponds are very extensive. It is predicted that it will become a very important trade in a few years at Key West.

### The Longest Ship in the World.

Messrs. C. Mare & Co., the shipbuilders of Blackwall, and Messrs. Penn, of Greenwich, engineers, have taken a contract to construct for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company an iron steamship, of the following dimensions and power, viz: Length between the perpendiculars, 325 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet; depth, 32 feet. She will measure about 3.000 tons, and will be propelled by four engines, ot the collective working power of 1.200 horses; will have feathering paddle-wheels, and a guaranteed average speed of 14 knots, equal to 16 statute miles per hour. Some idea may be formed of the size of this gigantic vessel when it is compared with that of some of the existing steamships most celebrated for their large size. She will be 51 feet longer than the Great Britain, 60 feet longer than the largest of the Cunard, or the American mail steamers, the Asia and Africa; 40 feet longer than the large steamers, such as the Parana, Oronoco, etc., now constructing for the Royal Mail Company, and 100 feet longer and 500 tons larger than the Caledonia, first rate, of 120 guns. She is the first of an improved class of steamships about to be constructed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the East India mail and passenger service, and it is confidently estimated that she will effect the passage between Southampton and Alexandria, a distance of 3,100 miles, in nine days. The passengers accommodation in these vessels is to be on the most spacious scale, and replete with every comfort and convenience.

Gen. Almonte, who for several years represented the Mexican Government in this country, a man of fine intellect and acquirements, and a true patriot, has fallen under the displeasure of the Government of his country. An arrival from Mexico brings news that the Government had adopted proceedings against several senators, including Almonte, under an old Spanish law of 1813. Some of these gentlemen have been fined, and some of them sent to prison, and some dismissed. The house of Gen. Almonte was entered by a file of armed men, and his property removed to pay a fine. He complains loudly of the abuse and outrage committed upon him.

The Tobacco Crops of Kentucky and Missouri, this season, have yieled well and are of excellent quality. The late dry weather has ripened tobacco quite fast, and nearly all, if not quite all, is cut and housed.

We learn from the State Treasurer, Mr. Courts, that the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, incomplete as it is, has already paid into the Treasurer of the State thirty-six hundred dollars. This looks something like the dawning of a better day for Internal Improvements in this State.—*Standard.*

DEATH OF HENRY SCHULTZ.—This remarkable man (says the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* of yesterday,) expired on Monday, the 13th inst., at his residence in Hamburg, after a protracted illness. A German by birth, he emigrated to this country at an early age, and located in this city as a mechanic or common laborer, where, by his enterprise and industry, he amassed a fortune, which in the revolutions of 1819 to '25 he lost, since which he has struggled with indomitable perseverence, that death alone could conquer, against the ills of adversity. Peace to his remains.


**LILLINGTON HALL FOR SALE.**

THIS valuable Farm, the residence of the late SAMUEL BLACK, lying on the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear, about four miles above Rocky Point, is offered for sale. It contains about 4,000 Acres of Land, 600 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The fences, dwelling house, out-houses, c., are in excellent repair. Upon the place are several marl pits, opened and used by the late proprietor, and furnishing an abundance of manure suited to the character of the soil. Also, six or eight tasks of Turpentine trees, which have never been boxed; an inducement to those who wish to send Virgin Turpentine to market. The place is sold for division among the heirs, and terms will be made easy to suit purchasers. There are one or two valuable Mill Seats upon it. For further particulars apply to

E. A. ANDERSON, Agent.

Wilmington, July 18, 1851 46-tcm3

Russian Justice.—In the beginning of July, several prisoners detained in the fortress in Warsaw, were condemned by court martial and their sentences communicated to them. The families of these unfortunates expected to obtain their pardon from the Emperor, but they had hoped in vain. On the 20th of July, four of the convicted were publicly flogged. One received 2.000 lashes, two 1.500 each, and the fourth 2.000. This last fell dead, after having received 1,000 lashes and they placed the body on a stretcher, where they administered the remaining thousand to his corpse. Thirty others, of whom the greater part were entitled to the amnesty granted to refugees, were sent to the mines of Siberia.—The council of war is inexorable in respect to any one engaged in the Hungarian struggle.

The most attentive man to business we ever knew was he who once wrote on his shop door, "Gone to bury my wife; return in half an hour."


### MARRIED,

In this county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. GEORGE W. HUFFHAM, Mr. JOSEPH J. WARD, of Duplin County, to Miss RACHAEL ANN, daughter of the late JACOB F. NEWKIRK.

At Peachey's Depot, Duplin co., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Robert Tate, L. BADGER, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C., editor of the Hornet's Nest, to Miss MARY A., daughter of Cornelious McMillan, Esq.

### DIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening, WILL ANNA, infant daughter of WILLIAM and ELIZA ESLER.

In this town, on Friday night last, Mr. ELIJAH MCCLAMMY, formerly of Onslow county, in the 53d year of his age.

In Cincinnati, on the 22d September, from congestion of the brain induced by cholera, Mrs. ELIZABETH JAMES, wife of ISRAEL E. JAMES, of Philadelphia, in the 56th year of her age.

At his residence in Duplin county, on the 3d inst., at half past two o'clock, P. M., JOHN MAXWELL, esq., in the 78th year of his age, after an illness of about ten days, which he bore with much meekness and christian fortitude.—*Com.*

In Bladen county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. CLAUDIA ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. H. BONMAN, aged 23 years, 11 mos., and 27 days.


**COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.**

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 3d day of November.

Oct. 17, 1851—6-3t T. SAVAGE, Cashier.

**J. E. KEA, DENTIST,**

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he has returned from his summer trip, and is prepared to continue the practice of Dentistry in all the latest improvements, and hopes to have a continuation of that patronage heretofore received.

☞Office over Mr. Agostine's store, Market-street.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 17, 1851 6-tf

UMBRELLAS. Extra fine Silk Umbrellas; do. do. Scotch Ginghams do., black, blue and green; cheap Cotton do. Also, small sizes for ladies and children, very cheap for cash, at C. MYER'S Hat and Cap Store.

HATS and Caps. By late arrivals I have received a full assortment of Boys', Children's, and Infants' Hats and Caps, embracing nearly every quality and style, from 12½ cents to $3 50. Persons wishing to purchase will save money by patronising the Hat and Cap Store, Market street. C. MYERS.

**$20 REWARD.**

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a Negro Boy named SAM. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complected, sulky appearance—well known on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover, where he is probably lurking. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in New Hanover Jail or any other Jail in the State, so that he can be got. H. BONHAM.

Oct. 17th, 1851 6-tf

**NEW STORE AT KENANSVILLE.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Duplin and adjoining counties, that he has just opened a new store in the town of Kenansville, and invites all who are in want of cheap goods, to give him a call, as he has a general assortment, suitable for the country trade, all of which he offers low for cash. H. SULLIVAN.

Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., Oct. 17th 6-5t


### LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 15th October, 1851.

☞Ask for advertised Letters.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams, capt | Flinn, John | Nelson, J |
| Atkinson, S | Ford, B D | Orrell, J A |
| Barriberri, Antonio | Goodin, J F | Pow, Miguel |
| Bryant, Thos | Giles, mrs M | Pridgen, J W 2 |
| Blyth, Dr J, heirs of | Green, R | Pretlove, Jno |
| Brice, H H | Gates, mrs Prudence | Perry, miss E |
| Burrus, J H | Gardner, mrs Ann | Pratt, W J |
| Batchilder, miss F | Grimsly, mrs M F | Rosenfelt, J |
| Bazdon, miss M | Harvey, W H | Russell, J M |
| Briggs, W | Herring, J F | Roberson, miss H M |
| Boyd, Rev A heirs of | Hawkins, W R | Roos, W E |
| Brantly, J W | Huhn, J C | Reid, W S |
| Burfoot, C T | Horton, W H | Robinson, capt G |
| Bell, L R, heirs of | Jones, S J | Simmons, C |
| Barlow, T | Judson, J C 2 | Shackleford, J |
| Boyett, B | Jones, Richmond | Shackleford, mrs L |
| Brown, A S | Johnson, miss S [J | Spinney, T L |
| Buie, S B | Johnson, miss Eliza | Stuckey, C |
| Clarke, Lt T, heirs | Lander, G | Sims, mrs E |
| Child, capt F " | Lyons, J B | Smith, mrs E |
| Craddock, capt J " | Lucas, E | Smith, Denis |
| Carter, capt S " | Leib, S | Smith, George |
| Coleman, capt B " | Maben, capt S | Tyler, G H |
| Clarke, col T " | Moore, Trader | Thomsen, N |
| Croucher, lt A " | Marshall, W M | Thomson, Allan |
| Callender, capt T " | Moore, G L | Taylor, Henry 2 |
| Clandennen, lt J " | Moore, mr, boot and | Underdew, J |
| Camper, lt J " | shoe maker, | Vaughan, jr, Jno |
| Campbell, lt J " | Matthews, R | Wade, Amos |
| Carey, S W | Manning, J A | Whitney, M |
| Chambers, J W | More, H | Williams, Wm |
| Creag, mrs M | Mabson, G W | Willetts, mrs E |
| Cracraft, J | Mahoney, T | Williamson, E |
| Demby, J | Marshall, capt | Wessell, J 3 |
| Everett, E G 2 | Marble, L W E | Winthrop, H A B |
| Eaton, Ellen | McCullum, A C | Walton, Otis |
| Evans, Amelia | McFarland, mrs C | Wilkerson, J R |

[34-1t] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.


**WILMINGTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE.**

JONES & GARDNER have just returned from all the principal *Shoe Markets*, and are now opening in the Store between Brown & Anderson's Jewelry Store, and the Store of Wm. H. Lippitt on Market Street, a new and complete stock of **Boots and Shoes** of the latest styles and pattern.

Their Ladies' work is manufactured by J. W. McCurdy & Son, of Philadelphia, who stands at the head of the list as Manufacturers, and for *Style, Beauty* and *Durability*, cannot be *surpassed* by any. For Gentlemen, we have Boots, Gaiters and Shoes of every Cut and Pattern. Every variety of Boy's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes. Misses Gaiters and Shoes of every description. And an endless variety of Children and Infant Shoes. All of which will be sold as LOW as any establishment in the town.

*To those who own or hire Negroes!*—We would say that we have laid in a large stock of Brogans, all of which were purchased for Cash, and will be sold very low. Please give us a call before purchasing, and we will guarrantee to suit you in price as well as in quality.

Our Manufacturing Department is under the Superintendence of Mr. DANIEL CROMLY, the *Great Boot Maker*, long and favorably known in this community, where Gentlemen can have Boots and Shoes manufactured to order, and in a *style not to be surpassed* by any establishment in the country.

☞*Every pair warranted to fit and give entire satisfaction to the wearer.*

October 16, 1851 34-1td3tw

**PLANTERS Attention.**—I am just receiving from the factory, samples of improved cast steel Hoes, which I would be pleased to submit to your inspection, and to receive any suggestions for further improvement.

Oct. 17th, 1851 J. M. ROBINSON.

**MILL Saws.**—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing Miller's engaged in sawing pitch pine, that he has succeeded in setting up the best Saw for that purpose that has ever yet been produced, as far as he knows. All saws warranted not to split in the teeth.

J. M. ROBINSON'S,
Hardware Store, Wilmington, N. C.

**CORNICE and Curtain Bands.**—A full assortment, for sale, at the Hardware Store. J. M. ROBINSON.

**OIL FOR MACHINERY,**
*A New and superior Article.*

WE are expecting daily, per Barque Muskingum, 10 bbls. Machinery Oil, as a sample, manufactured by the N. York Oil Manufacturing Co., to which we call the attention of persons using Machinery of any kind, including the finest and most rapid motion used.

The price will be 75 cents per gallon, and we will warrant the Oil fully equal, (in some respects superior,) to any other in use for lubricating Machinery. If not entirely satisfactory after a fair trial, the Oil may be returned at our expense, and the cost will be refunded.

Orders to any extent will be supplied at short notice.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Sept. 19, 1851. 11-tf d&w

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration upon the estate of Margaret Allen, at the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County for 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Sept. 18, 1851—10-d1m-w2t] WM. BLANEY, Adm.

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.**

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. Nixon, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞All vehicles to remain on hand for sale must be ownership, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to.

JOHN H. LANE.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 18, 1851 7-tf


## Wholesale Prices Current.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, per pound. | | | NAVAL STORES. | | |
| Hams | $ 07 | a $ 14 | Turpentine, per bbl. | 280 lbs. | |
| Middlings, | 00 | a 00 | Yellow Dip, | 0 00 | a 2 25 |
| Shoulders, | 00 | a 00 | *Virgin Dip, | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| Hog round, | 00 | a 00 | Hard, | 0 00 | a 1 85 |
| Western, | 8¼ | a 11½ | Tar, | 0 00 | a 1 60 |
| BEANS, per bush. | | | Pitch, | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| White, | | a .. | Rosin, No. 1, | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| BEESWAX, | | | Do. No. 2, | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| Per pound, | 18 | a 23 | Do. No. 3, | 0 00 | a 0 95 |
| BUTTER, | | | Sp'ts Turp., per | | |
| Per pound, | 18 | a 22 | gallon, | 29 | a 30 |
| BEEF, per bbl. | | | Varnish, pr gal. | 20 | a 22 |
| N. Mess, | 12 50 | a 00 00 | OIL, per gallon. | | |
| Do. Prime, | 0 00 | a 0 00 | Sperm, | 1 00 | a 1 50 |
| BEEF CATTLE, | | | Linseed, N C. | 75 | a 1 00 |
| Per 100 lbs. | 4 00 | a 5 00 | Neats Foot, | 00 | a 1 50 |
| CORN, | | | PEAS, per bushel. | | |
| Per bushel, | 00 | a 72½ | Ground, | 00 | a 0 00 |
| Meal, bush., | 80 | a 85 | Black Eye, | 00 | a 00 |
| COFFEE, per lb. | | | Cow, | 00 | a 0 00 |
| Rio, | 9 | a 9½ | PORK, per barrel. | | |
| St. Domingo, | 9 | a 9½ | Mess, | 18 00 | a 00 00 |
| Laguyra, | 10 | a 10½ | Prime, | 00 00 | a 15 50 |
| Cuba, | 00 | a 00 | POTATOES. | | |
| Java, | 14 | a 15 | Irish, bbl. | 00 | a 3 00 |
| CANDLES, per lb. | | | Sweet, bush., | 50 | a 60 |
| Tallow, | 12½ | a 14 | POULTRY. | | |
| Sperm, | 45 | a 50 | Chickens, live, | 12½ | a 20 |
| Adamantine, | 25 | a 30 | Do. dead, | 00 | a 00 |
| EGGS, per doz., | 15 | a 20 | Turkeys, live, | 00 | a 00 |
| FEATHERS, | | | Do. dead, | 00 | a 0 00 |
| Per pound, | 00 | a 40 | RICE, per 100 lbs. | | |
| FLOUR, per barrel. | | | Clean, | 0 00 | a 3 25 |
| Northern | 5 00 | a 7 50 | Rough, bush., | 00 | a 00 |
| Baltimore, | 0 00 | a 5 00 | SALT, per bushel. | | |
| Fayetteville, | 5 00 | a 0 00 | Alum, | 00 | a 18 |
| HAY, per 100 lbs. | | | Liv'l sack, | 00 | a 1 00 |
| North River, | 00 | a 00 | SOAP, per lb., | 4 | a 6 |
| Eastern, | 0 00 | a 00 | SHINGLES, per M. | | |
| IRON, per lb., | 4¼ | a 5½ | Common, | 3 25 | a 3 65 |
| LARD, per lb. | | | Contract, | 4 50 | a 5 00 |
| No. Carolina, | 11 | a 12½ | STEEL, per lb, | 12 | a 25 |
| Western, | | a 10½ | STAVES, per M. | | |
| LIME, per barrel. | | | W. O. barrel, | | |
| Thomastown, | 0 00 | a 1 00 | rough, | 00 00 | a 00 00 |
| LUMBER, River, per M. | | | Ash Heading, | 0 00 | a 14 00 |
| Floor. B'ds, | 00 00 | a 00 00 | R. O. hhd., | | |
| Wide do. | 0 00 | a 0 00 | dressed, | 00 00 | a 00 00 |
| Scantling, | | a 0 00 | Do. rough, | 00 00 | a 00 00 |
| LIQUORS, per gallon. | | | SUGAR, per pound. | | |
| N. E. Rum, | 33 | a 34 | New Orleans, | 6 | a 7½ |
| Gin, | 34 | a 35 | Porto Rico, | 5½ | a 7½ |
| Whiskey, rec. | 26 | a 27 | St. Croix, | 0 | a 0 |
| Apple Brandy, | 00 | a 40 | Loaf, | 10¼ | a 11 |
| Peach do. | none | a 00 | TIMBER, per M. | | |
| MOLASSES, per gall. | | | Shipping, | 00 00 | a 00 00 |
| Cuba, | 18 | a 20 | Mill, prime | 10 00 | a 10 50 |
| New Orleans, | 30 | a 33 | Do ord'y, | 0 00 | a 9 00 |
| MACKEREL, per bbl. | | | Do. inf'r, | 0 00 | a 6 00 |
| No. 1, | 0 00 | a 00 00 | TALLOW, | | |
| No. 2, | 0 00 | a 00 00 | Per pound, | 7 | a 8 |
| No. 3, | 6 00 | a 0 00 | WINES, per gallon. | | |
| MULLETS, | | | Madeira, | 70 | a 5 00 |
| Per barrel, | 0 00 | a 0 00 | Port, | 1 25 | a 4 00 |
| NAILS, per lb., | 3½ | a 3¾ | Malaga, | 40 | a 60 |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooper

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1851.



**Authorized Agents for the Journal.**

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.


☞That Buffalo letter and the Fillmore eulogium seem to have upset the usual serenity of our neighbor of the Herald. It is certainly a sore subject; but it is simply unnecessary to get warm about it.—Better luck next time. He says in his paper of last Saturday, that it is a matter of indifference to him whether we keep silent or speak out; nay, he would be even content that we should remain dumb. Now, this is *too* unkind. He certainly has too much respect for our feelings to mean all that. Think of a fellow "critter" struck dumb, and the editor of the Herald perfectly indifferent to his sufferings, which *is* intolerable. And then, only to reflect upon the loss which the public would sustain. The Herald wants proof of the absurdity of the thing, that is, the Buffalo letter and eulogium. He is better versed in dramatic lore than we can pretend to be, and no doubt remembers the passage about gilding refined gold, and so forth. The application is plain, and exhibits the reason why we prefer to let the matter rest upon its own merits. Wind from the northeast.

**Probable Release of the Cuban Prisoners.**

It is stated on the authority of Capt. ELLIS, one of the recently released prisoners, who came in the Empire City, that all of the prisoners of the LOPEZ expedition will be liberated by application to Madrid, upon condition that the authorities will remunerate the Spaniards of New Orleans for their losses by the riot there. Gen. CONCHA authourized Capt. ELLIS to make this representation at Washington.—It is probable that the required indemnification will be made up in some way. Two other prisoners have been released. The removal of Consul OWEN is confirmed.

☞We have received the Democratic Review for October. It is above an average number, and contains several able articles, which we have only had time to glance over. We may make some extracts in coming numbers.

☞The Raleigh Register entered on its 53d year on Wednesday last. It is now edited by the grandson of its original founder, having seen two generations pass away, and a third one come.

☞It is a mistake to suppose that Judge Douglas favours the capture of Cuba in any illegal manner or by any unauthorized expedition. He is in favour of its acquisition by negotiation or purchase. We say this because we have seen the contrary stated in some of our contemporaries.

**Georgia—South-Carolina.**

Sixty nine counties heard from, in which COBB'S net majority will be about ten thousand. Nearly thirty counties to hear from, which are expected to give large "Union" majorities. COBB'S majority has been variously estimated at from 13.000 to 18.000. Three-fourths of the Legislature will be "Union" men. Of the Congressmen elect, only two are "Southern rights." The balance are "Union."—TOOMBS and STEPHENS are the only avowed whigs elected. Out of 65 counties, COBB carried 50, and MCDONALD 15.

The advocates of immediate secession in South-Carolina urge the action of Georgia as a reason why their own State should move now, without waiting for co-operation, which it is evident she cannot obtain. On the other hand, the co-operationists insist that, in the present position of affairs, it would be folly for South-Carolina to place herself in a position in which her Southern associates have declared, by their action, that they will not sustain her.

**Arrival of the Humboldt.**

The steamship Humboldt has arrived at N. York, from Havre, which place she left on the 24th ult.—Cotton is reported dull, but no positive change in prices. Money is easier. American securities firm.

The Parisian Journal *La Presse*, has been seized for publishing certain obnoxious articles. Advices from Madrid state that eight thousand troops had been sent to Havana. A warlike feeling prevails, and a proposition has been made to declare war against the United States. The Spaniards must be tired of Cuba, or they would not dream of such a thing.

**The Money Pressure.**

Even sooner than could have been expected the storm has blown over, and we find by our northern exchanges that the crisis of the present stringency has passed, and a better feeling has taken the place of the previous despondency. The total export of specie last week from New York was but 63.000, while gold from California has been pouring in by millions. The imports of foreign goods are also much less than for a corresponding period last year.—So that on the whole there is no reasonable ground for apprehension, if there ever was any. The whole affair was a panic movement, gotten up by the brokers. We find this opinion expressed in the money articles of the Journal of Commerce, the Boston Post, the Philadelphia Bulletin, and even in the N. Y. Tribune.

**Kossuth in Hungary.**

We take the following extract, illustrative of the feeling with which Kossuth is regarded by his countrymen, from one of Mr. Brace's recent letters to the New York Tribune. It is describing a trip on board a steamer up the Theiss, the central river of Hungary. He entered into conversation with one of his fellow-passengers, of whom he says:

I found I had stumbled on a very intelligent man, and I followed up the conversation eagerly. It appeared soon, my companion was a small farmer from the neighborhood of Szolnok, and in the course of the conversation I asked what was the feeling of the Bauer in that section toward Kossuth. I wish I could in any way give the full, rich, eloquent tones in which he replied. He said I could not imagine the devotion, the love of the people to him; in his exile and disgrace they remember him with prayers and tears. The poor creatures, some of them, think he was inspired from Heaven, and they talk of him as if he was their prophet, when they meet; and they believe he is *coming with the Spring, under the earth*, to free the land! Those who are more intelligent think he will come back from Asia, with a host of their wild forefathers, the Huns. They pray for him in their houses, and though his picture is forbidden, most of them have it concealed. "He is almost worshipped." I had not at all, at that time, expected to find Kossuth's name so loved among the peasantry, and I expressed to him my astonishment, and asked him how he explained such a passionate attachment. He said he thought it was partly from the wonderful eloquence of the man, "and then," said he, "every peasant remembers what Kossuth's Government gave them. Under that, for the first time, the Bauer could choose their own rulers.—They had elections for their Judges and *Burgermeister*. They could vote for their representatives to Parliament. To be sure, some of them had had these rights before; but the majority had never possessed any share in the elections for the National Assembly. Then, under Kossuth, they began, for the first time, to be independent, free landholders. They knew how long he and his party had been striving to make *men* of them, and when, at length, he succeeded, of course they were grateful. But it was Kossuth's sympathy with them—Kossuth's eloquence, as he spoke of freedom and the wrongs of Hungary—which helped all this influence."

**Parties in Mississippi.**

Our readers will remember that we have more than once expressed our conviction that the various local parties and party names growing out of the slavery crisis would soon pass away, and their constituent elements become merged in the old parties. We have asserted, and now re-assert our opinion, that the principles of the Democratic party contain every thing essential to the assertion and maintenance of the rights of the States, and of the South, and whatever abstract ideas or feelings we or others might have entertained, or may now entertain, we have still believed that that party and its organization afforded the only available machinery by which any practical effect could be produced, at least for the present. If we have been mistaken, we have yet to be informed of the instance. It is certainly not in Mississippi, as witness the annexed extract from the Vicksburg Sentinel, one of the leading organs of the "Southern Rights" party. Were it not so late in the day, we have little doubt that Jefferson Davis would beat Foote. But the short time for canvassing, combined with Mr. Davis' feeble health, render the election of Foote more than probable:

In many of the counties of Mississippi the State Rights nominees are declining, and in their place candidates are nominated on the old democratic platform. So far there seems to be a general disposition on the part of the State Rights party to consider the result of the late election final, and acquiesce in the decision of the people. For our own part we think it best. We contended with all our might for the State Rights party—we thought its principles and views the genuine ones, up to which it was the duty of the people of Mississippi to act. But for the people it was to decide. They have decided, and decided against us. That settles that question. But the old issues of democrat and whig are not in the least affected by the result. The democracy is still the same—still in favor of an economical administration of the government; still in favor of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian principles; still opposed to the establishment of a U. S. bank; still opposed to a protective tariff; still opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and all other old whig measures.

Organizing upon the old issues, we have a right to select our own standard bearers. Foote still pretends to be a democrat. So he may be—but if the whigs choose to run him for governor, they can do so—we cannot. He is not our choice. It has often happened in different States, that the democrats have nominated a candidate of their own, and the whigs have nominated another democrat and supported him, where they were too weak to elect a man of their own. It suits Foote to be a whig, just as well as anything. He has tried both sides and finds that one pays about as well as the other. He has been notorious for associating with a party until he became acquainted with all the tricks and secrets, and then join the other and seek promotion by exposing his own acts, such as any other man would be ashamed to own. Jefferson Davis has been a true and consistent democrat. He has served the party long and served it well—and as the issue of State Rights and Union is settled, there is no man to whom the democracy can turn with more pride or confidence, or under whose banner they would be more ready to rally than that of Jefferson Davis.

**TERRIBLE GALE.**
**Hundreds of Vessels Wrecked.—300 Lives Lost.**

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.

A dreadful gale has prevailed on the coast of Nova Scotia. One hundred fishing vessels have been driven ashore, and it is supposed that three hundred lives at least have been lost. Large numbers of bodies have drifted ashore from the various wrecks.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.

A despatch from Mr. B. H. Norton, U. S. Consul at Pictou, N. S, says that the North East Coast of Nova Scotia has been swept by a terribly destructive gale.

One hundred fishing vessels have been driven ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, and it is estimated that three hundred persons perished in the wrecks.

Mr. Norton will proceed immediately to the scene of distress for the purpose of rendering prompt and efficient aid.

From the South Carolina Farmer and Planter.

**Farming.—Attention to small things the secret of Success.**

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you will allow me the use of a brief space in the columns of the Farmer and Planter, I will make a few hints upon matters relating to farming.

I fully believe that too much cannot be said in favor of subsoiling our lands and protecting them against the washing rains, that bear so rudely away from the soil the elements essential to its productiveness. These matters, together with rotation of crops, and drainage of the wet lands, are receiving I am glad to see, due consideration at your hands. The ravages occasioned be their neglect throughout the South are too apparent to be mistaken, and all except the voluntarily benighted and those into whose mind no light can shine, are now convinced of what ought to be done to render their land productive and their homes permanent. But there are other things to be attended to besides these fundamental principles of successful farming. There are many trifles, so considered, that make the profit or loss of the husbandman, and in the observance of these lies the good management of the farmer, or in their neglect the secret of his failure. In the first place, it is a matter of moment for most of us, who cultivate diversified crops to ask ourselves, if we have our stables, granaries and out buildings properly located and conveniently constructed. Are the stalls and troughs for our horses so constructed as to be comfortable, and to prevent waste of food? do we use chopped fodder, corn or meal? do we vary the food, or continue the same? do we make thorough use of the curry-comb morning and night? is our stock in good condition at the time of laying by our crop?—Have we good collars and traces for our horses, or do we use grape vines and hickory withes? have we good plows, harrows, hoes and every kind of implement necessary to facilitate and save labor, and do we suffer these to lie out in night dews and rains, or have we a place for each one beneath a shelter, and do we take care that each is stored in its place when not in use?

Do we feed our milch cows night and morning upon peas, turneps or meal, or do we suffer them to go only with what they can pick up in the range, and then complain that we are without butter and milk, and that our cows, miserable milkers, are dry the greater part of the year?

Have we set apart a piece of land, and manured it well, to be sown in ruta baga turneps? If not, is it not time to do it immediately?

Do we, as a matter of grace, feed our cows on decaying cabbage leaves, and expect to have butter fit to be used?

These are but a few of the many questions that farmers might ask themselves with profit, but I will forbear pressing more upon the mind of the reader lest he fail to heed any of them. It is a very general fault among the best of managers that small things are passed by as too insignificant to deserve attention.

This is a great mistake, and never shall we be a thrifty, independent, good-living people, until we change our habits in this respect. The trifling occurrences of every-day life make up the sum of human happiness or misery; so do the details of planting and farming constitute the gain or loss. Vast crops of rice may be made and handsome prices realized—bales of cotton may be heaped on bales, till Ossa be piled upon Pelion, and if the little conveniences and delicacies of every-day life are not at command, we fail to secure the object of all our exertions.

GUANO.—We publish the following experiments by Mr. Bridges, of Caroline county, Va., as interesting at this time, when so many are using the article:

"I observe that one of the modes in the application of Guano by Mr. Newton, was to sow the wheat and Guano and turn them in with a light furrow. I applied two tons in like manner, on soil rather light; I also used about the same quantity, on similar soil, by first turning it in with a two horse plow, about four inches deep, then seeding the wheat and covering with a large harrow. Its effects in either case were very beneficial, but applied as first mentioned, its effects were much greater, producing a considerably heavier growth, and the yield per acre, over and above the other, I feel confident was not less than six bushels. R. M. BRIDGES.

TOMATO SPIRITS.—A week or two since we published a paragraph, stating that spirits could be produced from the tomato, of a superior quality. We observe that the editors of the Norfolk Beacon and Baltimore Sun, have tasted a sample of some distilled by Messrs. David and William Kyle of the former city, and pronounce it as having a very pleasant smell, and being in every respect a most delicious spirit—equal if not superior to the old Irish Potheen, so famously extolled by historians. The tomato is a most prolific vegetable, and can be raised in any quantities. Consequently this country may, by this discovery, save a large amount in the shape of duties now paid for Irish and Scotch whiskey.

[*Charleston Courier.*

From the N. O. Picayune of Sept. 29.

**Revolution in Mexico.**

By an arrival of the steamship Yacht, Capt. J. S. Thompson, we have Brownsville papers to the 24th inst., which contain the startling intelligence of a successful revolution in that part of Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande.

We find the following in the Rio Bravo of the 24th inst., published at Brownsville.

*Pronunciamentos on the Rio Grande.*

We copy from the Bien Publico of Matamoros the following plan and pronunciamento, signed by Don Ignacio Canales, and other citizens of Guerrero, and forwarded by them to the commanding general of the Mexican forces at Matamoros. The movement seems to extend throughout the State of Tamaulipas, and it is said will be general in all the northern States of Mexico.

The patriot forces are commanded by Col. Don Jose Maria J. Carvajal, and already number nearly a thousand men. His plan and pronunciamento are extensively circulated throughout the republic, adopting the twelve articles of the Guerrero patriots, as found below.

The movement looks truly formidable, and we believe is so regarded by the authorities of the general government over the way.

PLAN.

The subscribers, all citizens of the city of Guerrero, in the State of Tamaulipas, convinced that the national representation has paid no attention to the repeated petitions which they have sent to that sovereignty, through the corresponding sources, for the abolishment of prohibitions and the reduction of the tariff—the protection due to stop the depredations of the Indians, already insupportable, as well as the oppression they suffer, owing to the restriction, together with the hostility of the barbarians, are the complete destruction not only of those who speak, but of the whole frontier—have decided and resolved to sustain with their arms the contents of the following articles:

1. The permanent troops shall be expelled from the territory of the State as being pernicious, oppressive, and useless.

2. The citizen is inviolable in the enjoyment of his rights and property, and in the use of his opinions; the judicial power shall be sustained in the free exercise of its functions, and nothing shall be taken by the liberating forces without payment for the same.

3. As a guarantee of the rights and sovereignty of the States, a reformation of the federal constitution is required, *reserving to the States all the powers and enjoyments not granted to the general government.*

4. The national representation, or at least in the Senate, shall be equal, or by States, and elected popularly, abolishing the power of the executive to appoint senators.

5. The abolishment of prohibitions and the reduction of import duties on foreign merchandise are required, and the duties imposed shall not be over forty per cent. *ad valorem.*

6. The heavy penalties applied to smuggling, which make it a criminal offence, imposing absurd fines, shall be abolished; the loss of the goods, without further responsibility, is enough; and from the product of this a fund shall be created for the exclusive and sacred purpose of making war upon the savages.

7. The introduction of groceries shall be permitted on the frontier of the Rio Bravo free of duty for five years.

8. For the foreign commerce, a frontier custom-house shall be established in the town of Reynosa.

9. The towns seconding this plan subject themselves to the authorities of the respective States that may second the same.

10. This movement is eminently national and liberal; consequently, the States and towns that may adopt the same shall be sustained by the liberating forces.

11 A portion of said forces shall be permanently destined to carry on hostilities against the barbarians, until the complete pacification of the frontier States.

12. These towns will not lay down their arms until the contents of the eleven preceding articles be granted and realized. If the general government should be obstinate in refusing the armed petition of this frontier, containing all the wants of the whole nation, the States adopting this plan will organize a provisional government, laying aside all idea of secession or annexation; and in order that this plan may have the necessary publicity, this meeting has resolved to address the same to the illustrious ayuntamiento, being the body of this city, leaving to their consideration and deliberation the manner in which they will promulgate it.

J. M. CANALES,
J. M. GONZALES, &c. &c.

CAMP AT THE LOBA, Sept. 3, 1851.

GENERAL ORDERS

*To be read to the defenders of Mexican liberty, who, under my orders, swear to combat against tyrants.*

All people on earth, both ancient and modern, have seen themselves compelled, by the enormous weight of the oppression of unjust and cruel tyrants, to take up arms and re-conquer, with fire and blood, their violated sacred rights, re-assuming that sovereignty which, as a gift of the God of the universe, belongs to them. The people are sovereign—government was only instituted to make them happy and carry out their will. The people, then, are the grantor, and government a mere agent; and the whole world knows that when an agent, far from carrying out the will of the grantor, or procuring the well-being of his interest, usurps powers not granted to him, and takes unto himself his masters's property and rights, thereby causing his ruin, no other resource is left but to remove that bad servant, and in his place put a more faithful one.

In this case the republic of Mexico finds itself, and more particularly the north and northwest portions of said republic. The unfortunate end of the last war left them in misery, and without its richest territories and resources. Their property was nearly all lost without remuneration; $40,000.000 could not pay our losses, without counting our lands, the rights to and the possession of which are now doubtful, and we shall have to spend thousands of dollars to learn if our rights are recognised. The savage murders our parents and brothers, violates our wives, and carries off our children captives; he desolates our fields and robs us of our property, and the govment remains deaf to our lamentations and complaints. Its troops, far from occupying themselves in defending or consoling us, rob and murder our countrymen under the frivolous pretext that they are smuggling, although these troops, when before the enemy, fly coward-like. Repeated complaints, representations, and protests, have been addressed to the government of Gen. Arista, and, far from hearing us, he has attempted to humble and intimidate us, as if we were vile slaves.

On the other hand, the nation is on the verge of a precipice, owing to its bad governors, who only look out for themselves. The public funds are not administered with honesty, and the bastard influence of monopolists is more powerful than the universal clamor of all the Mexicans. It is on this account that the atrocious and anti-republican system established by the ancient Spanish monarchy is sustained, and why the existence of the nation itself is exposed, squandering its immense resources, and insulting the sovereign people. Our children are not educated, and they want to discipline us in the school of military despotism, as if our fathers had not conquered our independence and domestic liberty. And what is still more aggravating to-day is, that the people of the towns are dying of hunger—the necessaries of life are prohibited.

In short, the children of the northern towns, being tired of this oppression, resolve to swear, and do swear, to sustain the twelve following articles, and such others, in accordance with these, as may be adopted by a majority of the towns seconding this plan.

[Here follows, substantially, the twelve articles published above in the *Guerrero* platform.]

These twelve articles my subordinates swear to sustain generally, with all their might and boldness, fighting gallantly and with fidelity, in accordance with the platform to-day proclaimed, and until we expel the enemy from our territory in order that the frontier States may secure their future, felicity, and make the despots who inhabit the palace of the Montezumas understand the claims and rights of freemen shall be respected

Viva la Libertad! Death to the tyrants!

JOSE MARIA J. CARVAJAL.

During the month of September there were coined at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia 618,793 pieces of gold, of the value of $4,087,423; also 1,411,493 pieces of silver, of the value of $4,136,682; and 535,271 cents. The gold bullion deposited for coinage from the 1st to the 30th of September, 1851, inclusive, was $4,035,500, of which $3,960,500 was from California, and $75,000 from other sources.

From the New York Dry Goods Reporter.

**Trade of the Rich State.**

It is always a matter of regret that our official statistics are so exceedingly slow in the preparation. The fiscal year of the United States closed on the 30th of June, and now, after the lapse of three months, and during a financial pressure caused by an export of specie, the causes of that export are matter of conjecture; and that when the true nature of the crisis is absolutely indispensable to a just estimate of affairs. A reasonable degree of attention and skill would place before the country the official data within one month after the close of the year, and thus enable every merchant to form his own deductions. In the absence of official data, we shall estimate the imports and exports of the past year on such facts as we have. The customs revenue is known; and as that averaged, last year, twenty-five per cent. of the imports, we have the value of dutiable imports. We have also the specie and free goods imported at the port of New York for the year, and we know the proportion they usually bear to the whole. On these data we estimate the imports into the United States for the year, as follows:

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

| | Specie. | Free Goods. | Dutiable. | Duties. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | 6,651,240 | 15.726,425 | 125,479,774 | 28,346.738 |
| 1850 | 4,628,792 | 18,081,690 | 155,427,936 | 39,668,686 |
| 1851 | 5,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 188,000,000 | 50,000,000 |

It will be observed that *net duties*—that is to say, the duties less the expenses of collection—last year, were twenty-five per cent. of the dutiable imports. The duties this year include the expenses of collection—say $3,000,000. Hence the net duties—$47,-000,000—would give $188,000,000 dutiable imports. There is then an excess of $32.600,000 in the importations of the year 1851, over that 1850.

We now estimate the exports. For this, we know the number of bales of cotton exported from the U. States, and the average value; we have also the fact that 1,5000.000 barrels of flour were exported to Great Britain, against 400,000 barrels, say an increase of 1,100.000 barrels; and we have similar data in regard to the exports of tobacco, and rice and specie. From these we compile the following, as compared with the official exports of 1850:

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

| | 1850. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 71,946,616 | 93,500,000 |
| Tobacco | 9,951,023 | 10,000,000 |
| Fisheries | 2,824,818 | 2,800,000 |
| Wood | 7,442,503 | 7,400.000 |
| Provisions | 10,549,383 | 10,500,000 |
| Breadstuffs | 15,322.373 | 22,000,000 |
| Manufactures | 16.325,517 | 18,000 000 |
| Foreign goods | 9,477,658 | 10.000.000 |
| Foreign coin | 5,476,315 | 12,000,000 |
| United States coin | 2,646,679 | 20,000,000 |
| Total | $151,900,880 | $206,200,000 |

The total export of specie from the whole Union is here placed at $32.000.000; that from New York is officially given at $26,684,761. In breadstuffs an increase of $6,000.000 is based on an increase in Great Britain of 1.100.000 barrels of flour, worth $4,500,-000, and also of other articles. Under other heads, although there has been an increase, we have assumed a diminution from last year. In the leading item of cotton the expert is 1,988.710 bales, or 400.000 bales more than in 1850. The New Orleans Price Current gives the average value of the bales at $50; we have taken at $47. The result is a total increased export of over $54.000.000, and an aggregate export equal to the whole import of goods. That is to say:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports, goods | 206,000.000 |
| Exports and specie | 206,200,000 |
| Excess exports | 200,000 |

There was, no doubt, some profit on the exports, and also freights, which would raise the figures; but there have been losses on cotton, and, as an offset, there have also been losses to foreign shippers of goods to this market; but, at the outside, there can be no commercial balance due from this country—absolutely none.

As, however, many persons talk flippantly about comparisons with 1836, let us take the imports and exports of the three years ending with 1836, and compare them with the three years just closed:

| | Imports. | Exports. | Excess Impt's. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1834-'35-'36 | 466,397,109 | 354,693,590 | 111,703,519 |
| 1849-'50-'51 | 521,985,757 | 503,854,540 | 28,141,217 |

The excess of imports now is no more than, or not quite enough to pay freight and profits; while under the sytem of open credits and United States Bank operations in the three years ending with 1836, the excess of imports was nearly five times greater than now.

At this moment the crop of cotton is backward, because of the ability of the planters to hold after high prices, and 40.000 bales less have been shipped in September, than last year, making a difference of $2.000.000 in billls; and this, added to the special demand for specie, growing out of the financial confusion resulting from the resumption of the banks in all directions, is the sole cause of the export of specie now.

A GIANT.—The Ohio State Journal gives an account of a huge speciment of humanity, a giant, which it averse is a giant, and one of the greatest living curiosities extant. He stands about eight feet high, weighing over four hundred pounds, with good proportion, and yet he is a beardless by, and is still growing. He is a sight worth seeing, as it is only once in an age that such a person is permitted to grow.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—This gentleman is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Mississippi. It is reported he has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, and also that he has re-considered his acceptance of the nomination for Governor, and now declines.

RAILROADS JOINED.—The Georgia Central Railroad and the Southwestern Railroad have been united at Macon, and the cars now pass directly from Savannah to Oglethorpe.

Severe Frosts have occurred in South Carolina and Georgia. The late Cotton will probably be injured by it.

A VENERABLE STEWARDESS.—The owners of the old Liverpool line of packets have presented a gold medal, worth $50, to Mary Jones, in testimony of her faithful services as a stewardess in their employment during the last twenty-four years. She has made one hundred and thirty-six passages across the Atlantic in their ships.

"Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," is a lie—he wants all he can get, and wants to keep it as long as he can. The fact that he can get but little, and can keep it but a short time, is no negative on his wants.

POMPEII.—A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples, says:

"Vesuvius is now calmly smoking, and seems disposed to repose himself from the fatigues of his devastating labor of the last year. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About twenty laborers are kept at work, who manage to get off a cart-load of earth a day from the subincumbent city. Not one half of the entire city is yet excavated. The earthy mound which covers it, is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A bastion of the sea-wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly a mile distant, once laved the walls of Pompeii."

CUBA AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A German paper in St. Louis publishes a letter from Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, in which he says he "will vote for no man who is opposed to Cuba, for President in 1852." and also uses the phrase, "I think Douglass will go for Cuba."

EXPERIMENTAL HANGING.—The New York police returns tell a queer story about an amateur Jack Ketch, named Colligan, only 13 years of age, who had his imagination so excited by reading the accounts of Stookey's execution in the newspapers, that he thought he would "try it on" himself. Accordingly, he procured a noose, fastened it to a beam in the garret, poked his head into it, and "swung off in the most approved manner." The little shaver, however, soon discovered that hanging is hanging. The noose was drawn so tight that he must have been immediately victimised, but for his groans that brought the neighbors to his rescue. When cut down his face was black and blue, his tongue protruding from his mouth, and life very near extinct.

In Syracuse, various arrests have been made of several individuals implicated in the rescue of the fugitive slave, *Jerry*, from the officers of the law.—The ringleaders of the riot are not likely to escape the penalty of their temerity from any lack of evidence.

Of the one hundred and sixteen Cuba victims sent prisoners to Spain, 51 are ascertained to be of the age of 22 and under, down to the age of 16, and of the whole number only 18 are above the age of 30 years.

A floating daguerreotype establishment is the latest novelty at Cincinnati.

On my way to the north in 183[illegible] in company with several gentlemen of New Orleans, it happened that the stage in which we were passengers, stopped for supper at a small village situated between the towns of Columbus and Zanesville, on the Cumberland road, in the State of Ohio.

There was a great gathering of militia captains, lieutenants, ensigns, sergeants and corporals, with a considerable sprinkling of privates, all of whom had been exhibiting their patriotism during the day, by marching up and down the road, shouldering arms, carrying arms, presenting arms, charging bayonets preparatory to intended hostile operation against the neighboring State of Michigan, the authorities of which, and those of the State of Ohio, were at open war—almost—about *boundary*.

For the purpose of amusement, it had been agreed that the stage driver should be informed confidentially, that I was Amos Kendall, *Postmaster General of the United States*, travelling in disguise, and assuming the very common name Smith, in order to discover abuse in the transportation department.—With many mysterious hints, and strict charges of secrecy, John was made acquainted with the awful fact, that he was actually driving the important individual above named. The reins almost fell from his hands as he exclaimed,

"What, Mr. Kindle! *Amos* Kindle!—it can't be possible!"

"It *is* possible," answered the gentleman who was imparting the information, and who was enjoying an outside seat; "and it is his wish to be entirely private to avoid the attention that would otherwise be lavished upon him."

The driver promised his most inviolable secrecy, and proceeded to curry down his horses.

We had not been long in our hotel, where our supper was being prepared, before it was plainly perceptible that *something* was going on; curious glances were thrown into the bar-room where we were sitting—military officers flitted about or collected into groups—the landlord and his family began to spruce up: in brief, it was evident our secret had been confidently imparted to half of the village.

The first demonstration that was made, consisted of an invitation to my friends and myself to accept the use of a private parlor. This being at once agreed to, the landlord ventured to suggest that, if it was not disagreeable to me, my fellow-citizens of the village would like to pay their respects to me, and *take me by the hand.*

"No objections in the world," said I, "let the worthy citizens come in."

Then followed a scene of the richest kind of fun; but Dickens has described a similar adventure, and I pass on.

Supper was announced. I was placed at the head of the table; the richest viands and preserved fruits were set in profusion before us. We feasted—and during the operation numerous female heads, or rather heads of females, were continually popping in at the widows and open doors—while the piazza was filled will boys of all sizes, who amused themselves by firing off Chinese crackers, sending up young rockets, and shouting: "Hurrah for Jackson!—*and his Cabinet!*"

Supper over, we retired to the bar and demanded our bill of expenses. The landlord smilingly answered, that he was too happy to entertain us without compensation—he felt honored by my sitting at his board, and my friends were equally welcome.—After much urging I consented to receive his hospitality since he *insisted* upon it, but *my friends*, I would not consent that they they should feast at his expense—oh no! *They* must be allowed to pay for their splendid supper. Well, if I *insisted* he *would* take pay for *them*—and he did.

"Could I say two or three words to you in private?" asked the landlord in a low voice, as he walked by my side toward the coach which was waiting.

"By all means." I replied, and he led me a little one side, into a dark part of the piazza. After two or three hems! to clear his throat the landlord commenced.

"Whatever *others* may think of you, sir, I consider you an *honest man.*"

"Sir, I feel very much obliged by the favorable estimate you have formed of me."

"Yes, sir, let the opposition say what they please, I believe you to be a conscientious individual—*I* do."

"Well, sir, considering this is the first time we have ever met, I must say your liberty is extraordinary; but I thank you for your good opinion"

"Ah, sir, though we have never met, I know you well—we *all* know you for a most efficient officer, and a deserving man."

"It is true I am tolerably well known in the western and southern countries, and as for my *efficiency* I believe I do push about as hard as a man conveniently can."

"That you do—all parties must acknowledge—you have effected many improvements in your department."

"Yes, I flatter myself that in the *stage* department I have made some improvements."

"Your *removals* have met with general approbation in this part of the country."

"Removals?—Oh, yes—I do travel a great deal."

"Yes, you do, and to some purpose. Now I wanted to speak to you about the Postmaster here."

"Indeed! Well, what of *him*."

"Are you not aware that he is a whig?"

"No—is he?"

"Yes, he is—and it is thought by the friends of the administration here that he ought to be removed, and a good democrat appointed."

"What is the office worth?"

"About five hundred dollars a year."

"Who would be a proper person for the office?"

"Why, I could'nt exactly say—but if—"

"Would *you* accept the appointment?"

"Most willingly, if you should think me worthy."

"Well, I'll tell you what you'd better do. Write on to the department—state the matter as you stated it to me, and perhaps—"

"If you would just make a memorandum it would be sufficient."

"My dear sir, don't depend on anything that passes between us *here*—here I am, Sol Smith, as you may see by the way bill; but at Washington—you understand."

"Yes, I understand. Then I'll write on to the department."

"Yes—write."

"Sir, I shall depend on your good offices."

"Sir, you may—your supper was excellent, your attentions shall not soon be forgotten—farewell—write on to the department by all means."

The worthy aspirant to the postmastership of the village accompanied me to the coach, carefully turned up the steps when I had entered, and then joined his fellow-citizens in three loud cheers, with which our departure was honored.—*N. O. Crescent.*

On the 29th ult., there met at Boston, ten sisters, whose united ages amount to 702 years. Their mother lived to near one hundred, and they are themselves hale, straight and hearty. They belong to the old Puritanical school, and were reared among the Sandhills of Cape Cod.

An advertisement appears in a Western paper which reads as follows: Ran away, a hired man named John: *his nose turned up five feet eight inches high;* and had on a pair of corduroy pants much worn.

"Mister, I say, I don't suppose you don't know of nobody what don't want to hire nobody to do nothin' for somebody no how, you don't do you?"

"Yes, I guess not."

## Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct 9—schr Radiant, Whiteburst, from Shallotte, with naval stores, to DeRosset & Brown.

schr Velant, Whitehurst, from Onslow, to DeRosset & Brown, with naval stores.

J. R. Daniel's boat, from Lyon's Landing, to DeRosset & Brown, with rosin and spirits turpentine.

10—schr Forest, (of Goldsboro', Md.,) Cole, master, from Savannah, bound to Boston, with lumber, put in here with all hands sick, except the Captain, to Wm. M. Harriss; will ship another crew and proceed on her voyage.

Oct. 10—steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton and dried fruit.

CLEARED.

10—schr C. B. Glover, ——, for Onslow, by DeRosset & Brown, with lumber, etc.

schr. Express, Parker, for Onslow, by DeRosset & Brown, with meiss.

schr. Radiant, Whiteburst, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown, with sundries.

Oct. 11—schr. Albion, Lufkin, for Philadelphia, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1288 bbls. rosin.

Brig J. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Portland, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 112,000 feet lumber.

schr. LaRoy, Jones, for New York, by George Harriss; with 1177 bbls. rosin, 194 do. spirits turpentine.

schr. C. C. Stratton, Westcott, for Gloucester, N. J., by Geo. Harriss; with 14 bbls. 20 bags and 1 cask dried fruit, 16 bags rags, 100,000 feet lumber.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—The N. Y. Tribune contains an account of a heavy defalcation by Henry Engelbert Hase, one of the first merchants of Bremen.—He was the leading man of the city—an alderman, manager of the school fund, a leader in the church, &c.

The whole amount of his defalcation is not yet fully known. But it is certain that there is a deficit of $100,000 in the school fund, $8,000 in the fund of St. Stephen's church, which he attended twice every Sunday, and $9,000 in the Missionary Society.

So highly was he esteemed, that when the explosion took place men wept like children; they were pale as death when they met on the Exchange, and all business came to a stand still. The streets were perfectly hushed; people stood in groups, speaking to each other in whispers of the astounding disclosures. The demeanor of Hase at the examination greatly surprised the judges. With great composure he listened to the charges, displaying no traces of distraction, and he still remains in a state of self-deception, persuaded that he will receive pardon, as he confessed the crime and yielded himself to justice when he gave up the accounts and resigned his office.

The mails for Key West, the West Indies, South America, California and Oregon will, in future, be madd up for the U. S. mail steamer Isabel, to leave on the 8th and 22d of each month.—*Char. Courier.*


## Schools.

**WANTED.**

A TEACHER of strictly moral character, to take charge of a Public School in Rocky Point District. The School to commence the 1st of November. No Yankee need to apply.

W. J. HAND, *Committee.*

October 10, 1851. 5-3t*

**JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.**

THE Second Session of this School will commence on the 20th October, under the immediate supervision of the Rev. WM. O. REID and Lady. All possible pains will be taken to make this one among the best Schools in the Eastern part of the State. A thorough English education will be given, and the languages will also be taught if desired.—Board can be had on reasonable terms in the best of families, varying from $5 to $7 50 per month.

*Terms of Tuition per session of five months.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary English branches | $8 00 |
| Higher branches in English | 12 50 |
| French | 5 00 |
| German | 5 00 |
| Music on Piano | 17 00 |
| For use of instrument | 3 00 |
| Music on Guitar | 15 00 |
| Drawing and Painting in water colors | 5 00 |
| Fancy and Ornamental Needle Work | 3 00 |
| Vocal Music taught gratis. | |

No reduction whatever in tuition from time of entrance, except in case of protracted sickness.

By order of Board of Trustees.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, President.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 3, 1851 1-4m

Spirit of the Age, (Raleigh,) and Newbernian, (Newbern,) will copy 4 months, and forward bills to Jacksonville.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

**LOOK AT THIS.**

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayettevillo to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfort